

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 272—

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1926

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in
possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
20 Nov.	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,602
27 "	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	10,368
11 "	RANCHI	NARKUNDA	10,368
18 "	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	10,368
25 "	RANCHI	NARKUNDA	10,368
1 Jan.	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	10,368
8 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	10,368
15 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
22 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	10,368
29 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
5 Feb.	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
19 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
5 Mar.	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
19 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA	MOOLTAN	10,368
9 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	10,368
16 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
23 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
30 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
7 May	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
14 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
21 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
28 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368
4 June	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	10,368

X Through steamers from Australia have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.
* Through steamers from China have limited
accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.
§ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates
—1st Saloon to London £50, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is accord-
ing to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have
been made to ensure the comfort of Passen-
gers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Re-
duced Rates will be issued for any Mail
Steamer during the period commencing
from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S.
"KATASRIHIND" on the 4th June 1927
and terminating with the steamer due in
Bombay on the 16th September. The accom-
modation allowed will be the best avail-
able in the First Saloon at the time of ap-
plication. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseil- les including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both di- rections	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

Date about	Steamers	Tons
25th Nov.	MANDALA	8,248
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,248
10th Mar. '27	MANDALA	8,248
24th "	MANDALA	8,248
14th April	MANGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers
and on the R.I. Home Line Steamers cots
for infants are available at a charge of
£3 for the voyage. Application for these
cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	China & Japan	10,368
15th Dec.	COMORIN	At Colombo	10,368
15th Dec.	HOLLAND	To Japan	10,368
21st Dec.	EVANHA	China & Japan	10,368
4th Jan. '27	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo	10,368
18th "	DELTA	China & Japan	10,368
18th "	VALDERA	At Colombo	10,368
18th "	NELORE	China & Japan	10,368
1st Feb.	CHITRAL	At Colombo	10,368
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan	10,368
1st Feb.	NARKUNDA	At Colombo	10,368

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA MARU	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5598	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20273. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrive	Departure
Honolulu Maru	8th Nov.	20th Nov.
Bonito Maru	25th "	7th Dec.
Indo Maru	29th "	18th "
Shunko Maru	9th "	23rd "
Heiman Maru	12th "	26th "

* Proceeds to Calcutta.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22152, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved

Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The

supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investi-

gation and Valuation is entrusted to an

experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the

widows of subscribers to a monthly pension

from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of

caste or creed. Rates of subscription are

very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender

value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve

months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on

First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC

ACCOUNTANT

430-497, Kalbadavi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,

TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CAL-

CUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. BANKORA .. Busrah via Karachi

17th Nov. VASNA .. Busrah via Karachi

19th "

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Almora	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Dalhi	Karnali	Sangli Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyalpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC

NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and

interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January

to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to De-

cember, at Bombay on a minimum daily

balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12

months and shorter periods at rates of in-

terest which can be ascertained on applica-

tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as

low as Rs. 10 received and interest allow-

ed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE-

DITS:—The Bank grants accommodation

on terms to be granted against approved

securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of

all currencies are bought, collected and dis-

counted.

For other particulars and rules of busi-

ness apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,

Manager.

Sassoon House,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

This establishment has been specially

awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Fed-

eration Union of London that Amichand

Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of

Bombay, has been awarded a certificate

from the Vegetarian Exhibition and

Congress held in the year 1898 for the

excellence and delicacy of his Confec-

tionary.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various descrip-

tion and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like

round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such

as (a) Mahina Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron

Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d)

Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f)

Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h)

Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent su-

per vision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine

unless purchased from our Depot, bearing

our sign board and bearing a printed label

on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give

it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR

LIVES by going through our

KAMSHAstra

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light

those Hygienic principles on

which depend Health, Wealth

and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL

COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR

(Kathawa).

INSURANCE

INSURE

**LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.**

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office,
Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital F 80,000,000

Reserve Fund F 43,777,341

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.

(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin Marasur

Bandjoeng

Cheribon

Palembang

Pekalongan

Pontianak

Semarang

Sibolga

Sourabaya

Solo

Tegal

Tjilatjap

Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Ran-

goon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provin-

cial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-

terest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on daily balance up to Rs.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A high caste HINDU GOVERNMENT for two Maharaj Kumaris. Apply stating qualifications and terms to The SPECIAL MANAGER, Court of Wards Estate, Balmampur, District Gonda (U. P.).

WANTED—Persons desirous of securing GERMAN AGENCIES. Particulars on anna stamp. STANDARD BOOK AGENCY (Dept. C), Karachi.

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, TEACHERS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. For terms apply with anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Chowpatty Road.

TO LET—ROOMS, SHOPS and GODDOWNS at Dabholkarwada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Chowpatty.

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS at 27, Packer Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhabhikars each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Malabar.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE FIRST INDIAN RAILWAY LITERATURE ON TRANSPORTATION AND FREIGHT SUBJECTS.—"Practical Lessons On Station Management" by Mr. B. V. SAMA RAO, Retired Traffic Inspector, and Superintendent, Priestley Railway Institute, Trichinopoly. A very interesting and instructive hand-book for those desirous of qualifying for Railway Service both in the Superior and Subordinate Grades. Second Edition improved and Enlarged. Price:—Calico bound Rs. 4. Postage etc. 0-8-0 extra. Stiff card-board binding Rs. 3/8. Postage etc. 0-8-0 extra. For School Students purchasing 6 or more copies at a time postage free. Books not sent per V. P. Parcel. Apply with remittance to:—The SUPERINTENDENT, Priestley Railway Institute, Trichinopoly.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE.—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE. (2) NEW SCIENCE. (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS. (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rajalpindi.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murdhan Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—ACTIVE and ENERGETIC SALESMAN STATION and COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS to push sale throughout India, Ceylon and Burma of our most durable and fancy Silk Gals, Tussar, Karandi and Weollen Cloth and Hosiery, Banian, Muller, Frocks, Ties, Lady Gowns, etc., on Liberal Commission. Cash security essential. Apply stating previous experience to:—H. R. & R. RAIS CO., Ludhiana.

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns, stock good, will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—English DOUBLE LEATHER BELTINGS, 9" quite new. Price 1/2 per lb. Apply to F. M. AMJI, Dhanji Street, Pydhoni.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandihagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 1-8-0	
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NELSON WATCH CO.
107, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Beg to announce to watch loving public that very shortly they will lay first grade watches at popular prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT, SOUTH DIVISION.

TIMBER SALE NOTICE.

Mercara, the 12th November, 1926.
IT IS NOTIFIED that about 20,000 c. ft. of Teak, 1,500 c. ft. of Bil, 10,000 c. ft. of Matti and 3000 c. ft. of Nandi lying in the Coorg Timber Depot at Hunsur will be sold by Public Auction in convenient lots of about 500 c. ft. at Hunsur on 2nd December 1926 commencing at 10 a.m. All the timber is open to inspection. For further particulars apply to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, South Coorg, Mercara.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9 Bank Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 27th November, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1926.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 22nd November to MONDAY, 6th December, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

RAGAJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1926.

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force.
2. Only Indians, WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

AGE:—Between 22 and 25 years.
(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce IN ORIGINAL AT THE TIME OF SELECTION (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Municipal of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College Register and (5) any other evidence.

EDUCATION:—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT:—Not less than 5'5".

CHEST MEASUREMENT:—Not less than 33" (Deflated).

Candidates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Only two or three candidates will be selected. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1927. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the school. On successfully passing out of the school, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. After the expiry of the probationary period during which they will receive practical training they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers: they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications, WRITTEN IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, BOMBAY, BEFORE THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1926.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th November, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION, Dated, Mysore, the 19th October 1926.

THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of the Amrith Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates, noted from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. as may suit the public.

No.	SALE CENTRES	DATES.
1.	Dudda (Hassan Taluk) ..	22nd, 23rd & 24th Nov. '26.
2.	Iyyanahalli ..	26th & 27th .. '26.
3.	Holalkere ..	6th & 7th Dec. '26.
4.	Chickajalur (Holkere Taluk) ..	10th & 11th .. '26.
5.	Sulekere (Channagiri Taluk) ..	23rd & 24th .. '26.
6.	Hassan Town ..	3rd to 5th Jan. '27.

CONDITIONS.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal till then will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency is considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 25/-, so as to ensure his bona fides at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal or taking of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded, and the final record of the sale in the Register, and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuse to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in Sale conditions.

(Sd/-) A. A. MONTEIRO,
Lieut.,
Ag. Superintendent,
Amrith Mahal Department.
27665

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the Public that a Warrant No. 35, dated 8th May, 1926, for 44 Casks Old Steel Files, marked EMS, ex s.s. "Japan" under Bond No. 219 of 28-4-1926 issued to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and endorsed by them in favour of the undersigned has been lost or mislaid.

The undersigned has applied to the Manager of the Bombay Port Trust Docks to issue a duplicate if the original is not found within 7 days from date hereof.

CHANDULAL CHOTALAL & CO.,
R3947

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1926, instead of on Monday, the 15th November, 1926, as previously notified.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 11th November, 1926.

To quickly get rid of Lumbago

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally.

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago. Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. De Witt's Pills are never packed by hand and they contain no animal fat nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Take them for Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Urine, and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

AMUSEMENTS

THE PERFECT DUO BEBE DANIELS

NORMAN KERRY

A Drama of part time marriage. It tells what rights a wife ought to have and then shows what she gets

"DARING YOUTH"

6 Reels

The funniest, speediest show in town. Nothing but stars in it—nothing but the best in entertainment.

"A SAILOR PAPA"

7 Reels (Glen Tryon)

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"Father, you have lost your son—but I have lost my all in all."

When Gopa—that model of modesty utters those words to her father-in-law you will forget yourself for the moment.

LIGHT of ASIA

Shows you all that is worth seeing—there is not a moment to lose or think about. See it to-night at

CINEMA MAJESTIC (GIRGAUM.)

TIME: 5, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL RATES.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY HILL, FORJET STREET.

Under instructions from K. M. Taleyar, Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, and Ali-bhoy Adamji Peerbhoy trading under the name of Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 19th day of November 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy in the under-mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate lying and being on the East side of Branch Candy Hill in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing according to the title deeds five thousand five hundred and fifty square yards and according to the Collector's bill five thousand three hundred and sixty-two square yards but by actual recent measurement five thousand five hundred and forty six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of F. A. De Chaves then of J. A. J. Chaves and now of the Manekji, Petit Mills, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mingel Donarte but now of Merwanji M. Cama, on or towards the East by a public passage leading to Forjet Street Cross Lane and further towards the East by the Adamji Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Karimbhoy Alibhoy but now of Salebhooy Karimbhoy Barodawalla and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 204, 241, 347 and 605 New No. 1641 Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 7074 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3457 and Street No. 12 Altamont Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., attorneys for the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital .. 40,00,000
Capital Called Up .. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund .. 44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:
Allahabad, Fyzabad, Moradabad,
Allahabad City, Gorakhpur, Mussorie,
Amritsar, Hapur, Muzra,
Benelly, Hathras, Nagpur,
Benares, Jhansi, Naini Tal,
Bombay, Jabulpore, Patna,
Cawnpore, Lahore, Raw Bareilly,
Cawnpore City, Aminabad, Park Raipur,
Chandauli, Lucknow, Rangoon,
Dehra Dun, Lucknow City, Shahjahanpur,
Delhi, Lyallpur, Sitapur,
Etawah, Meerut.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundi are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch

Affiliated Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

adequate return
for the money
You Pay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Spot prices reduced 15 points—Futures easy—13 to 17 lower—Hed. c Selling increasing.

LOCAL:—Offices selling—Some covering—close easy

Bombay, Nov. 13.
Private Cables:—
Liverpool.—Think consumption is World will be record. Further, expect large buying by trade for future season, with investment buying, and increasing South holding movements, also reduction in acreage campaign, expect gradual advance. Advise buying at this level.
Continued buying tone of market good. New York.—Market eased on hedge selling at the advance.
U. S. A. Mills consumption during October 568,000 bales.
May highest 13.15 at the opening and lowest 12.96 at the close.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.
A further advance at Liverpool on Saturday with the continued buying stimulated increased covering, and prices showed a rise of 10 to 11 points. The New York market opened unchanged which proved to be the highest of the day. There was no general expansion in the buying movement, and increased offerings caused a drop of 13 to 17 points at the close in the prices of futures.
United States Mill consumption during October was reported 586,000 bales against 571,000 bales during the month of September. Hence we give October consumption in previous years:—
U. S. A. October Mill consumption.
1922 534,000 Bales.
1923 542,000 Bales.
1924 533,000 Bales.
1925 544,000 Bales.
1926 568,000 Bales.
The above figure shows that the October

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 15, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 13-11-26	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,958	23,802	
Central India ..	6,324	13,228	
Barisi and Nagar	134	1,006	4,096
Hyderabad-Gaonani		110	632
Berar	1,864	9,507	
Central Provinces	616	2,410	
Total Omras ..	134	11,878	55,677
Dholera	2,737	14,465	
N.W. Provinces	205	4,858	33,610
Rajputana	5,493	4,117	
Sind-Punjab ..	3,164	15,427	
Broach	77	2	
Coimbat & Dharwar	196	5,907	11,572
Westerns-Northers		6,861	5,361
Cocanada	202	1,471	
Tinnevely and			
Cambodia	158	4,436	6,341
Persian	29	1,908	1,041
American		22,328	138
Egyptian and			
African		14,649	21,274
Comila, Burma & other sorts	5	5	10
Total	727	81,505	1,63,509

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 11th Nov. 13-11-26	This Year	Last Year
Europe	45,010	70,323	
Japan & China ..	30,643	62,230	
Coast Ports	2,733	3,791	
Up-country by Rail	22,939	1,511	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	770	13,482	
Total	1,02,286	1,51,343	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of various products into Bombay up to noon on Saturday, the 13th November, 1926.	
Wheat	1,712 cwt.
Linseed	1,027 "
Gingellyseed ..	4,335 "
Groundnuts ..	9,870 "
Castorseed	1,004 "
Rice	1,778 "
Cottonseed	2,242 "
Mowseed	953 "
Jaowar	593 "
Maize	15 "
Pajri	4,101 "
Coal	7,334 tons.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 13.
Today's price.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-10/16 unchanged.
LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 13.
To-day's price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1s. 8 1/2d. buyers—1
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1s. 8 1/2d. sellers—1

consumption figures for this season stands the highest.
At present cotton markets are mainly influenced by the action of the South. In the meantime enterprise is wanting, and even the bullish consumption figures failed to inspire action. This proves that there is very little speculation and a policy of wait and see seems generally favorable, allowing the trade to grind as much cotton as they can.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following easy advices from New York, our market opened for Broach April, May at 256/8 and declined further on some offices selling to Rs. 255. At this level there was some short covering and scattered buying and prices improved Rs. 2 from the lowest touched. The market remained quiet but steady till the close of the market sessions as under:—

Opening Highest Lowest Close.

Broach A/M	256/8	257	255	256/8
Oomra D/J	248	249	246	246/8
Oomra Mar.	242/8	243	241/8	242
Bengal D/J	212	213	212	213
Bengal Mar.	211	211/8	211	211/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 9 points lower as anticipated and our market opened quiet with very little business. Prices moved within half a rupee and finally closed as under:—

Broach A/M	256	256	255/8	255/12
Oomra D/J	245/8	246	245/8	245/8
Oomra March	212	212	211/8	211/8
Bengal D/J	212	212	211/8	212
Bengal March	211	211	210/8	210/8

To-morrow being Kartiki Ekadashi the Cotton market will be entirely closed:—

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8s. 1/4d. buyers.	
1/8d. 5/8d. sellers—	
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8s. 1/2d. sellers	
1/8s. 1/2d. sellers.	unchgd

COTTON OLD CROP QUOTATIONS.

Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Engal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandesh	180/220
Akolia Khangaon	215/240
Nagpur	225/250
Jalna/Aurangabad	190/220
Sanavadi/Khandwa	200/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Adoni	200/235
Bijapur	207/235
Bagalkot	225/245
Coimbat	280/300
Tirupur	285/315

Remarks:—12.45 p.m. On Saturday the New York market declined 10 to 10 points and Liverpool closed 10 to 11 points higher.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.
To-day the linseed market presented a firm tone with more buyers than sellers and prices showed an improving tendency throughout the day and finally closed as under:—
May.—Delivery Rs. 9-13-3.
The Wheat market opened quiet but, soon improved strength on general buying. The undertone is rather firm. We quote:—
January delivery Rs. 8-0-3.
May delivery Rs. 7-7-0.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 15.
To-day the Stock Exchange remained closed for clearing purposes of the Murrat Settlement.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 15.
To-day the silver market opened quiet but steady. There was some scattered selling in the early part of the day, but improved on short covering and little bull support towards the close. The latest prices are as under with steadier tendency, but outlook is uncertain.
Ready Rs. 59-8-0.
Kartak delivery Rs. 59-5-0.
Magar delivery Rs. 57-5-0.
Double options premium:—
Kartak Rs. 1-0-0.
Magashar Rs. 2-12-0.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 15.
To-day the Gold market kept steady with moderate demand. Closing quotations are as under:—
Ready Rs. 21-9-6.
Kartak delivery Rs. 21-9-3.
Magar delivery Rs. 21-9-3.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—
Week ending
Total in Sight 8,825,000 bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply, 373,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 44,000 bales.
American Cotton, Visible Supply, 5,816,000 bales.
Other Cotton, Visible Supply 444,000 bales.
Total Sales, 40,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Sales, 400 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

B. C. RATE.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying M/s D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS.—
Bank's selling D D Fms. 1032.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A Fms. 1152.
Bank's buying D D Fms. 1137.
JAPAN.—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/s D P Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Bank's selling D P Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Del. 4.85 1/16
London—Paris Fms. 147.15.
London—Switzerland Fms. 25.15.
London—Brussels Fms. 34.84.
London—Rome Liras 117.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.33.
TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
Exchange Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 11 6
Century	0 11 0
Jacob	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
Elphinstone	0 10 3
Appollo	0 11 0

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.

Stand Mill	Per lb. 0 14 6
Century 911-921	0 14 3
Century 6104-5705	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 15 0
Phoenix	0 14 3
Pahangy (Poolmala)	0 14 3
Mahakji (Patangia)	0 14 3
Kalamardani	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308

Rachel Mill	Per lb. 0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	0 14 3
David Mill	0 14 3
Appollo	0 14 6

LONG CLOTH x Quality

Swan Finlay	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	0 13 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34.42 In.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 6
Appollo (Pyala)	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 6
Sakuntala	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	0 13 3
Globe	0 12 9
Rachel	0 13 0
Palkhi	0 13 6
Maher	0 13 6

LEPAD.—

Spring	0 13 9
Textile	0 13 9
Century	0 13 3
Maher	0 13 3

DHOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	Per lb. 1 0 0
Jacob	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
Mun Mill	1 0 0

DHOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	0 15 0
Century	0 14 6
Jacob	0 14 6
Mun Mill	0 15 0
1836 Tata	2 15 6

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5.

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece 3 14 0
Janesh	3 14 0
Century	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	4 2 3
Hindustan No. 902	4 2 3

BLACK CHECK.—

5800 Shalpur	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	5 8 0
5800 Kuria	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	5 7 0

GABRIN No. 5124.—

Pearl Pebaney	7 5 0
Hindustan	7 5 0
E. D. Rachel	6 12 0

SALITA.—

Century	Per lb. 0 13 9
Textile	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 6

STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12.—

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece 2 6 0
777 Crescent	2 3 0
Appollo David	2 3 0

DURDI Yards 12-13-14.—

Kanta	Per lb. 1 1 6
Great	1 1 6
Phoenix	1 1 6
Kohinoor	1 1 6
Tata	1 1 6

ADAR Kori Calendar:—

Hindustan	Per lb. 0 15 0
David	0 15 0
Shal	0 15 0

East Indian Cotton:—

Stock	7,000 bales
Forwarded	1,100 bales
Actual Export	400 bales
American Cotton Afloat	279,000 bales
East Indian Cotton Afloat	3,000 bales
Total Afloat	282,000 bales
Takings of the World's Spinners	American cotton, 477,000 bales

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	58 8 0
Brass English	1 1/2	55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1 3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	2 1/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 15.		
	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		58 4 0
Copper German 3/4		58 8 0
Copper German 1		58 8 0
Copper German 1 1/2		58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchetka joint		25 4 0
Copper, English Bars		54 8 0

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 64	0 5 6
Finix	No. 64	0 5 3
Kilachand	No. 84	0 6 3
David	No. 104	0 7 6
Shapurji	No. 104	0 6 6
Tricumdas	No. 104	0 7 6
Currimbhoy	No. 124	0 7 9
Tricumdas	No. 124	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 144	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 204	0 9 6
Japan	No. 20	0 10 6
Japan	No. 32	0 13 3
Japan	No. 40	0 13 6
Japan	No. 424	1 0 3

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET.

J. THOMAS & CO'S WEEKLY REPORT

Heavy Goods.—Enquiry during the interval has been small, and with the exception of a few sales in Hy. C's and Cornsacks for forward delivery, we have nothing of interest to record.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for 15th November at Rs. 39-0-0 to Rs. 39-8-0; Fine Twill Sacking 22-1/2-13 ozs. 10 by 12 for January/March at Rs. 21-0-0; B. Twills for November at Rs. 51-0-0; for December at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 49-4-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for November at Rs. 58-0-0; Grainbags (5 lbs.) for November at Rs. 110-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—We have nothing to report.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 47-8-0; A. Twills (48.) for November at Rs. 59-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for November at Rs. 2-9-0, for April/June at Rs. 2-5-6.

For Burma and the Straits.—Hy. Cees Ready at Rs. 49-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-8-0; A. Twills for December at Rs. 58-0-0, for April/June at 55-0-0; Grainbags (5 lbs.) (short sizes) for February et Rs. 111-0-0 basis, for March at Rs. 110-0-0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 44-0-0; B. Twills for December at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 49-4-0.

Hessians.—This market has ruled dull and prices have declined all round. Consuming markets are showing little interest, and the business done has been of small extent.

40"-8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 14-15-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for November at Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 14-12-0.

40"-7 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for November at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 14-4-0.

9 Porters for November/December and December at Rs. 14-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-4-0.

50"-10 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 18-0-0.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 15.
S S Nyanza, Gordon, Kobe.
S S Nizam, Smith, Calcutta.
S S California, Collier, Liverpool.
S S Garmula, Dewhurst, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

November 16.
S S British Soldier, Palt, Abadan.

LOADING.

November 15.
Steamer Ceylon for Calcutta.
Steamer Nyanza for Kobe.
Steamer Karampara for Durban.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
S S Garmula:—The B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Garmula arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.
S S Nyanza:—The P. & O. S.N. Co.'s steamer Nyanza arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S California:—The Gram T. Co.'s steamer California, 10335 tons, Captain A. Collier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Ceylon:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ceylon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo, with a general cargo.
S S British Soldier:—The S.W. Co.'s steamer British Soldier, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

November 15.
S S Razmak for London:—1000 cwt. wool, 1000 cwt. mutton, 1000 cwt. sheep skins, 1000 cwt. H.R. Rohmanbhai and Co., 15 cwt. khasta (bitter apricot stone) M.M. and Co., 3 bales woolen nunas M.M. and Co., 3 bales woolen carpets M.M. and Co., 75 cwt. metal dross lead S.D. Engineer, 4 cwt. Indian chulney F. Norzaji, 67 cwt. cuttle fish Karamally and Co., 1 cwt. butter N.K. Jussawala, 1 cwt. chora doll N.K. Jussawala, 8 bales goat skin M. Nissim, 100 cwt. cashew nuts B. Bhargji, 8 pots rose oil E. Virji and Co., 7 bales woolen carpets Cox and King's Spinning Agency Ltd., 8 bales cotton prints Cox and King's Spinning Agency Ltd., 3 bales lizard skins Cox and King's Spinning Agency Ltd., 1 bundle woolen carpets H.L. H.S. Lait, 8 bales cow hides J. Govind, 3 bales sheep skins J. Govind, 12 bales goat skin M. Esmail, 2 bales lamb skins F. Hajioff, 55 bales woolen carpets F. Hajioff, 42 cwt. fishmaws H.A. Mohamed and Sons, 38 cwt. fishmaws R. Dhanji and Co., 42 bales woolen carpets H.A. Aminoff, 50 bales hemp G. Purnasaw.

Merseilles:—95 cwt. turmeric E. Virji and Co., 37 cwt. gum olibanum E. Virji and Co., For Constantinople:—125 cwt. mendi powder A. El Ejel, 8 bales woolen carpets H.A. Ebrahimoff.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1000 cwt. castor seed K.M. Nathoo, 1800 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 110 bales raw cotton F.F. Campbell and Co. Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton K. Devchand and Co. Ltd., 25 bales raw cotton T.M. Kaisha Ltd., 2592 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—440 bales raw cotton K.M. Nathoo, 440 bales raw cotton S. Shanjimal, 604 bales raw cotton K. Devchand, 1000 cwt. gingelly seed Volkart Bros.

S S Razmak for London:—21 bales woolen carpets H.A. Ebrahimoff, 8 bales mutton skins H.A. Ebrahimoff, 6 bales jackal skins H.A. Ebrahimoff, 200 cwt. hinger E. Virji & Co., 2 pots rose oil E. Virji & Co.

S S Widenfels for Hamburg:—740 cwt. rotary lined cake E. Demister and Co. Ltd., 4 cwt. wet casings D. Abraham and Sons, 15 cwt. dry casings D. Abraham and Sons, 105 cwt. gum Arabic N. Mulji and Co., 6 cwt. cardamoms M. Bhuta and Co., 188 cwt. gum kedaya D. Mowji and Co., 142 cwt. gum kadaya E. Virji and Co., 27 bales cotton fly B. Rinya and Co., 106 cwt. turmeric J. Dayal, 975 cwt. ground nut oil cake Hari-das and Sons, 29 bales hemp U. Urjan-chand, 32 cwt. gall nuts F. J. Fattal.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp J. Meyer and Co., 71 bales hemp S. Permandan, 65 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 11 bales raw cotton B. Dwarkadas, 110 bales cotton fly J. Meyer and Co.

For Bremen:—1 bale raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—105 cwt. gum Arabic N. Mulji and Co., 35 bales kopock B. Rinya and Co.

For Copenhagen:—10 cwt. cardamoms M. Bhuta and Co.

For Ravel:—25 bales hemp F.F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—100 cwt. niger seed W. Latham and Co. Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—1000 cwt. ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S S Asia for Genoa:—200 tons iron rails K.M. Nathoo, 300 tons iron and steel scrap K.M. Nathoo, 100 cwt. cashew kernel Y. Mossabbay, 410 bales raw cotton K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

S S Algie for New York:—396 cwt. gum kadaya N. Mulji & Co., 315 cwt. gum Arabic N. Mulji and Co., 13 bales woolen carpets M.M. and Co., 6 bales woolen nunas M.M. and Co., 210 cwt. gum kadaya D. Mowji and Co., 395 cwt. gum olibanum E. Virji and Co., 60 cwt. gum ghatty E. Virji and Co., 350 cwt. gum kadaya E. Virji 20 cwt. gum Arabic E. Virji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—7 bales woolen carpets M.M. and Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Honkong:—160 bales cotton twist Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd., 8 cwt. dry fruits Janern.

For Tokyo:—1 bales woolen carpets Fohsomull and Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton J. Dayce and Co., 150 bales raw cotton G.V. Lank, 102 cases goat skin Briskay Co.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYM'S DRAW.

The Islam Gymkhana were at home to the Thana Friends' Union Cricket Club on Sunday. Batting first the visitors began well, but Kazrani settled down to some good bowling and wickets fell fairly cheaply. The side declared when the score-board read 103 runs for the loss of 8 wickets, Khopkar contributing 35 and Samant 21. Kazrani showed an excellent analysis of six wickets for 24 runs. I. A. Shakoar and J. C. Jani opened the innings for the Gym, and though the latter fell an early victim to Bhavé the former played confidently and remained unbeaten when stumps were drawn. A. G. Kazi had replaced Jani and the partnership was productive of 46 runs.

At the conclusion of the play the Gym's score was 94 runs for the loss of four wickets. J. A. Shakoar contributing 42 the match then ending in a draw.

MACNAUGHTEN CUP FINAL.

The final match of the competition for the Sir Henry MacNaughten Cricket Cup was played on the Oval between "C" Company and the Cadet Company belonging to the Cathedral High School. This cup was presented last year by Lieutenant Moly and is open to all companies of the Bombay Battalion A.F.I. Contrary to expectation the Cadets proved to be good enough for their bigger opponents and won a very close match. Winning the toss the school elected to bat first and by lunch time collected 49 runs, four wickets having fallen. A run set in often lunch and three wickets fell for the addition of a single run. But flight adjusted matters somewhat and by means of hefty hitting improved the score. The whole side was eventually dismissed for 82 runs which did not seem a difficult proposition to "C" Company Flight contributing the top score of 20 and N. Leontzini the next best score of 19. The boys' bowling and fielding, however, came as a surprise to their opponents, for the first three batsmen were dismissed without a run being scored. But Nallaseth and Bhappa made a good stand and when the pair were separated the Board showed a total of 40 runs. After the fall of Vakil the remaining batsmen collapsed and the closing score was 70 runs, Nallaseth contributing 4 (the top score) and Bhappa 18.

The Cadets thus won a close and exciting match by 12 runs. Mulla displayed great confidence and would put up a good score but, Romer brought off a fine catch a yard from the leg boundary. The feature of the innings was the excellent bowling of Peerbhoy who captured five wickets at the cost of 28 runs. He bowled unchanged throughout and was a constant danger to those who faced him. The fielding on both sides was very keen and smart and deserves special praise. At the conclusion of the match Lieutenant Cookram congratulated both sides on their splendid display and emphasised the fine sporting spirit which had prevailed throughout the game.

SOUTH INDIANS "EVENING NEWS."

PROTEST MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the representatives of the South Indian Community from the different parts of Bombay was held at Subashini Matunga, at 10 p.m. on Monday to condemn the personal attack on the community expressed in Editorial of the "Evening News of India" of the 15th instant. The members present decided to form themselves into a committee to call a public meeting of the South Indians of Bombay at King's Circle Matunga on Tuesday the 16th November at 9 p.m. (S. T.), all South Indians are cordially invited to be present.

EXCISE SEPOYS STABBED.

In the course of a raid of a suspected opium shop, three Excise peons who formed a raiding party under Inspector Navalkar for the Excise Development met with opposition from a suspect who attacked them with a knife and inflicted stab injuries on all of them, at Dadar. Police Inspector Gol. of the Dadar Police Station hurried to the scene and took the injured men in charge. The suspect has been arrested and further inquiries are in progress. The condition of one of the peons is critical.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. TRAIN.

An inquest was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Achavle at the Coroner's Court, on Sunday touching the death of Pandu Sukhia (40).

The deceased was a milkman residing at Mahalaxmi. It appeared that Sukhia left the stables at about 4.45 p.m. of the 12th instant and at about 5.30 the same evening he was walking heedlessly across the B. B. and C. I. Railway line when an up-train running in the direction of Grant Road from Dadar knocked him down and threw him out of the track. The train was immediately stopped and the deceased, who was bleeding, was taken and made over to the Grant Road Station Master. Later it was reported that Pandu Sukhia had died at the J. J. Hospital at about 9 p.m. the same night.

After recording evidence the jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of the spleen, he having been accidentally knocked down by the engine of a train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Parel and Mahalaxmi while heedlessly trespassing on the line.

MADRAS REPUDIATES COMMUNALISM.

PROSPECTS OF INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.

MR. M. K. ACHARYA INTERVIEWED.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, a sitting member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and a prominent Swarajist in the Southern Presidency arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Monday morning, en route to Lahore, whither he proceeds on Congress propaganda.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" with regard to the elections in the Madras Presidency, Mr. Acharya said:

In the Madras Province the Congress candidates are sure to be returned in large numbers. All the four seats in the Provincial Council from the Madras City are likely to go to Congressmen. In Chingleput District both the seats have been captured by Congressmen, and Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the supposed leader of the Justice Party, has been defeated. In fact very few prominent Justices are likely to be returned to the Madras Council and none at all to the Legislative Assembly. Are the citizens of Bombay going to lag behind? I hope not.

JUSTICE PARTY UNMASKED.

The Justice Party got into power not through any talents, far less through any achievements of any of its members. They got into power in 1920 simply because the Congress did not contest the elections then, also because the Justices raised the communal cry and promised to bring in the millennium for the non-Brahmins in Madras. During the past six years they successfully manipulated the District Boards, Taluk Boards and Municipalities and put in their own creatures as the heads of these bodies and through them kept themselves up in power. Their pretensions have all been unmasked and as against the Congress, which enjoys overwhelming confidence of the people at large, the Justice job-hunters could have no chance. That is what has happened in Madras.

The Raja of Panagal, himself the Chief Minister, was about to be beaten by a political novel hero and in a petty constituency of 88 votes could secure only 45 as against his opponent's 42. A success of this kind is as discreditable to the head of a so-called popular party as the outside defeat. I do not believe the Justice Party of which possibly some 20 may get in, has any chance of being put into power again in Madras. As a party they are bound to go out of existence. The bulk of the citizens in Madras have treated with contempt the anti-Brahmin cry raised by the Justices.

Possibly, continued Mr. M. K. Acharya, the Ministerships will be offered to the Independent Party in that Province. Much will depend on what the attitude of the Congressmen in the Madras Council will be. In a general way they are bound to oppose any measure by which the bureaucracy or the Ministry proposes to consolidate its power. On other matters, if they do not oppose, an Independent Ministry may be formed. In the special circumstances of the Madras Province, said Mr. Acharya, my own opinion is that will be the more reasonable course to be followed. Madras will return Congressmen to almost all the seats in the Assembly. If other provinces follow the example of Madras the Congress Party in the Assembly must be even stronger during the coming three years than it was in the past three years.

COMMUNALISM DENOUNCED.

The attitude of that Party in the Assembly will naturally depend upon what response the Government makes to the National Demands. Until we get a satisfactory response, we are bound to oppose the bureaucracy with all the constitutional weapons at our disposal.

I am sorry to learn, Mr. Acharya told our representative, that in Northern India, particularly in U.P. and the Punjab, the Hindu Sabha is setting itself up in opposition to the Congress. I claim to be an orthodox follower of Sanatan Dharma as any Indian can be at the present day. Nevertheless, I strongly deprecate the mischievous activities of the Hindu Sabha leaders. It is not that I love Sanatan Dharma less, but that I love the national cause more. It is utterly down-right bluff, declared Mr. Acharya, to suggest that the Congress is "pro-Muslim" or worse still that it is anti-Hindu. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai are doing the greatest disservice to the country at large by the hostile attitude they have taken against the Congress candidates.

I repeat my claim to be a far more orthodox Hindu than either of them. It is mainly to make this declaration to the people of the Punjab and to beg of them to place the country's interests above the community's that I am now hurrying up to the Punjab. Nothing, indeed, will please the bureaucracy better than our own intensifying communal rivalries. It is a national misfortune, concluded Mr. Acharya, that Lalaji and Malaviya are thus playing into the hands of the foreign bureaucracy. I hope Bombay is free from this communal bogey.

Before our representative took leave of Mr. Acharya he asked him whether he said any prospects of unity being effected among the various parties. Mr. M. K. Acharya said, personally he believed, there was no practical difference in the policy and programme of the Congress and the Responsible Co-operation Party. All the trouble seemed to him to be mainly due to conflict of the personal ambitions; but he was optimistic about unity being achieved after the elections.

Of his own success in the elections, though the result was expected in the course of the day only, he was fully confident. There was no doubt, he said, that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, the president-elect of the Assam Congress, would be triumphant.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

CORPORATION CONSIDERS QUESTION OF GRANT.

OPPOSITION ON FINANCIAL GROUNDS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chitoy presiding.

The President at the outset referred to the death of Mr. Goverdhandas Goudas Tejpal who some years ago was a member of the Corporation and said that the name of Tejpal was connected with big charities and was a household word in Bombay.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Secretaries and Trustees of Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage for a permanent grant. They stated that the orphanage was started in 1899-1900 which was a year of famine, to save a few orphans of famine-stricken people from going into the hands of the Christian missionaries. The number of its inmates had now increased and since the death of its principal supporters its funds had decreased and last year there was a deficit of Rs.4,000 which was expected to increase to Rs.10,000 in the current year. There were, the letter said industrial institutions attached to it.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for remarks.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the motion.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and the applicants be informed that the Corporation regretted that owing to financial stringency, they could not make a grant.

Mr. Boman Behram said in view of the new budget presented by the Commissioner it was not advisable to make new grants for charitable purposes.

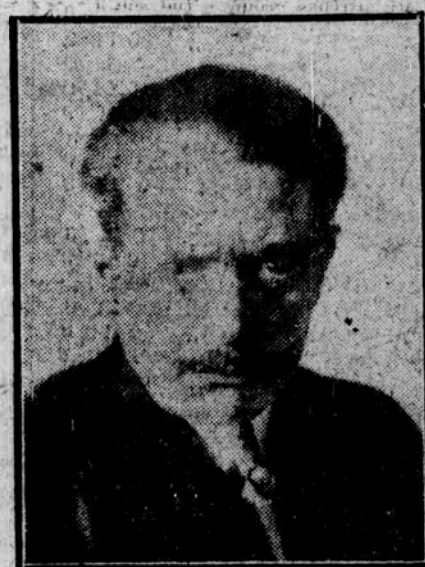
Mr. Saheb M. D. Rane seconded the amendment.

Mr. Nariman observed that if the application had come from some aristocratic people for a less deserving object, such as the Baby Week "tamasha," no objection would have been taken on financial grounds.

The question being put to the vote, the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Friday next at 3.40 p.m.

IN PUBLIC EYE



Mr. P. Lawrence, Labour M.P., who is now on a tour in Southern India to investigate labour conditions.



NEW MADRAS ASSEMBLY MEMBER
Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar (Swa. rajast) who has been elected to represent the Land-holders' Constituency of the Madras Presidency in the Assembly.

at the poll in spite of the manoeuvres of the Justice Party and Mr. Chakravarti Chetty seemed to be not as much of a favourite in the affections of the electorate as Mr. Iyengar.

Referring to the future policy that was to be pursued, he said that the question of total obstruction was out of question and that had already been modified. The contest in Madras centred round the utter annihilation of the Justice Party from all seats of power and that could be done only if the Swarajists would support the formation of an Independent Party Ministry, as the Congress policy forbade the acceptance of the Ministerships, of course following a policy of discriminate obstruction. The Madras Council will be composed of Mr. Acharya, hoped, about 40 Swarajists, about a balanced proportion of Justices and Independents in addition to 37 Government members, but no party would be singly strong enough to defeat the purpose of any other.

WANTED EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE.

LESSON OF EMPIRE'S HISTORY.

MR. JINNAH ON MR. BALDWIN'S SERMON.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah interviewed by our representative apropos of Mr. Baldwin's Guildhall speech said:—

"I attach very little importance one way or the other to the recent utterances of the Prime Minister and Lord Birkenhead dealing with the question of co-operation or non-co-operation. These are speeches made by men in power at the head of the Government, and therefore, you must take everything they say with a grain of salt. I see nothing definite in these pronouncements. The past history of the British Empire has shown that the men at the helm of the Government clarify their views and regulate their pronouncements according to the resistance offered by the people whether in governing the affairs of their own country or in dealing with the dependencies and colonies.

For instance: Who was the arbiter in America in the harbour of Boston? Not the British Premier.

Who was the arbiter in Canada when the Federation and Responsible Government had to be considered in Canada?

Who was the arbiter when the Free State of Ireland was recently established?

Collins and De Valera were sent to jail under the regime of a powerful British Premier, who soon after they were sent to jail, invited them as his colleagues at a Round Table Conference to settle the demand of Ireland.

There are many other instances not only in British history but in the histories of other countries.

We have done the argument of co-operation and non-co-operation to death. In my opinion, it is neither a question of co-operation or non-co-operation but of resistance and opposition to a system of Government based on and supported by the fundamental idea of foreign domination over India. We want the transfer of power from Bureaucratic Government to Responsible Government, and we shall not achieve it until the people are prepared and ready for real, effective resistance and opposition.

Q: "What form does your opposition take?"

A: "The form that my opposition would and can at present take is—

(1) Within the Legislatures to use every power and means of compelling the Government to carry on the policy and programme and administration which we would do if we were in power, and resist and prevent, if possible, any injustice being done to India.

Outside the Legislatures to organise, educate and train up our people—and the pronouncements of British Premiers and Cabinet Ministers will sing a different tune as our power of resistance increases if conducted on right lines. But at present the country is not prepared for any kind of direct action.

One instance: take the speech of Lloyd George, one of the most powerful Premiers of the time—the "Steel Frame Speech". It was resented in India from end to end universally—and the consequence was that the Viceroy had to edit the speech and even the strongest Premier, Lloyd George had to explain it away."

Q: "Which shows?"

A: Which shows what can be done even with the limited power of resistance we have."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES OF SIND

IMPORTANT AS THOSE OF EGYPT

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the Municipal address at Sehwan (Sind) on Monday said:—

"Mr. President and Members of the Municipality of Sehwan,—

I am inclined to agree with what you say as to the possibilities of archaeological discoveries of great importance in this neighbourhood. The geological character and the climate of the country are very similar to those of Egypt, where so many remarkable discoveries have been made in the archaeological sphere; and I hope this afternoon to pay a visit to the place, not far from here, where relics of antiquity, certainly no less remarkable than any found in Egypt, have recently come to light. The important finds at Mohan-jodaro have already attracted the attention of those interested in archaeology in Europe and America; and the potentiality of Sind as a field for archaeological research is now being widely realised. We cannot forget what developments may take place; but I shall not be surprised if this part of Sind becomes the centre of operations which will throw as much light on the ancient civilisation of Asia, as those which have been undertaken on such a vast scale in Egypt have done on the civilisation of Northern Africa.

Dealing generally with your other requests for financial assistance from Government, I can only advise you that, in putting forward such proposals officially, it will be necessary for you to make out a case showing why the tax-payer should be called upon to contribute towards local improvements in Sehwan at higher rate than elsewhere. There may be exceptional cases in which higher rates are justified, but the existence of exceptional circumstances has to be proved to the satisfaction of Government and the Legislative Council.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

PLEA FOR EXPANSION.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS OR BEQUESTS.

A scheme has been drawn up by the Bombay Natural History Society in collaboration with Government and the Director of Public Instruction for the use of the Museum by students for natural study, and thanks to the generosity of the late Sir Sassoon David, it has been in operation from the beginning of November. Students and others by previous arrangements were conducted through the galleries by the Curators.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SECTION.

A number of sculptures found at Gadag and Hubli and some pottery and copper vessels from the Elephanta caves on loan from the Director General of Archaeology have been brought to the Museum, and exhibited in the Bramanical gallery and a fine image of Vighnankata has been displayed in the Buddhistic gallery. A bronze Jina image inscribed in the 11th century characters, received from Chodapa, East Khandesh, and specimens of bricks and pottery from Sind and other places have been rearranged in the Gallery. Three terra-cotta plaques with figures of Buddha from Burma, presented by Mrs. Vibert through Natural History Section deserve a special mention.

ART SECTION.

Mr. A. Hydrat, Finance Minister, Hyderabad State, gave on loan his fine collection of Indian pictures, tracings and manuscripts. Some of these exhibits are of great interest. This collection includes over thirty wall-paintings in the Ajanta Caves copied by Mr. Syed Ahmed. Three of these copies have been fitted in Gallery No. 2. A popular and attractive set of engraving consisting of 17 views of Old Bombay and its suburb, presented by Mr. Evans through the Natural History Society, have been exhibited.

NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

The exhibition of specimens in group cases was proceeded with. One illustrating animal and plant life in the Indian desert region is already on view. Among the additions made to the Mammal gallery, were splendid specimens of a Kashmir stag and a swamp deer obtained through Col. R. W. Burton, and a skin and skull of a panther presented by Her Highness the Maharani of Dhar. In the Bird gallery 132 mounted specimens have been added. A group case illustrating the nesting habit of the great Indian hornbill was prepared for exhibition. The material for this group was obtained through the activities of Mr. M. Tuggerae. Seventeen casts of Indian snakes have been prepared for the Reptile and Amphibian galleries. In this connection thanks are due to Mr. G. Shaw who secured a number of Himalayan snakes at Darjeeling and sent them alive to the Section. To make the reptile collection as representative as possible, attempts are being made to obtain specimens of live reptiles from various parts of India.

Mr. S. H. Prater, the Curator, was deputed to England in 1922 to study museum arrangements there. The use Mr. Prater made of his opportunity has been of great value to the Museum and, it is believed, to others. Mr. Prater has now proceeded on a second period of deputation to Europe and America.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Report would be incomplete without a reference to the finances of the Museum and the inadequacy of space in the existing building. These continue to be the main impediments to the expansion of the Sections and the realisation of the aims and ideals of the Museum. Progress in the development of any Museum involves considerable additional non-recurring expenditure and accommodation but the means at the disposal of the Trustees are limited. The regular annual grants which the Museum receives provide only for recurring expenditure on a modest scale. Separate Industrial and Natural History buildings as contemplated in the original scheme remain yet to be built, equipped and staffed. It is however hoped that a growing realisation of the need for a properly developed Museum will induce the wealthier citizens of Bombay to make handsome donations, endowments and bequests, such as are so often made to similar institutions in Europe and America, so that the Museum provided with the necessary additional funds and accommodation may prove to be a great factor in the educational and public life of the city.

Putting forward such proposals officially, it will be necessary for you to make out a case showing why the tax-payer should be called upon to contribute towards local improvements in Sehwan at higher rate than elsewhere. There may be exceptional cases in which higher rates are justified, but the existence of exceptional circumstances has to be proved to the satisfaction of Government and the Legislative Council.

Men and Matters.

Basrah.—Owing to heavy rains, nine breaches have occurred on the Baghdad-Basrah line. Eight have been repaired. One is 200 feet long and nine feet deep. Passengers and mail have been transhipped to trains on the other side of the breach.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1926.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE

The Indian Currency League is not fast increasing the number of its branches but it has already published three valuable pamphlets on the proposed currency policy of Government. Two of the pamphlets contain full reports of the meetings of the League at Poona and later in Bombay, but so valuable are the speeches made at the meetings that the League has done well to publish them in pamphlet form. Pamphlet No. 2 is specially written for the League by Mr. B. F. Madon and elucidates in simple untechnical language the ruinous effect of the 16d. ratio. Taken together, the three pamphlets bear to the Indian Currency League the same relation as the pamphlets of the League bear to the Indian Currency League. This objection is answered by Sir Parushotamdas Thakurdas in Pamphlet No. 3, wherein he says that the question of the ratio is, just at present, the cardinal question and that unless the 16d. ratio is res-

tored, our gold reserves will continue to be frittered away, and on that very account the introduction of a gold currency with which he is in entire sympathy, will be indefinitely postponed. On the other hand, the restoration of the 16d. ratio will ensure such a sufficiency of gold reserve in this country as to facilitate the introduction of a gold standard and currency in the next five or six years. However, we are in a position to announce that, in response to suggestions from several economists for a wider propaganda, the League will now agitate not only for the 16d. ratio but also for a genuine gold standard and currency.

Pamphlets Nos. 1 and 3 being reprints of speeches already before the public we specially commend to the reader Pamphlet No. 2 by Mr. Madon. In this little book the author explains with simple illustrations the mechanism of exchange so that even a novice can follow him. He next shows how the proposed ratio will literally rob the producer of about Rs. 45 crores. The change is clear and no supporter of Government has been able to disprove it, though mighty attempts have been made to show that some compensatory advantages will accrue to some other parties. Even if these advantages are conceded, it will be as reprehensible a policy as that of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The producers export goods to the value of Rs. 350 crores. If by an arbitrary order they are to get only Rs. 13 as 5 for every sovereign worth of goods in place of Rs. 15, they are robbed of Rs. 45 crores and one swoop. No amount of prevarication can shake by an inch this cardinal fact. It is no consolation to the producer that some of the crores from the booty get into the pockets of the importers of foreign goods, of the foreign exporters to India or even of the Government in the shape of savings in remittances to England. Mr. Madon brings vividly before the reader the whole train of evils which the unjust ratio brings with it; how the prices for agricultural produce being comparatively low, the producers get but a small margin of profit; how the 12 1/2 per cent. loss due to the higher ratio, being on gross price and not on profits, may mean the wiping out of even that small margin; how with the decline in the value of the produce, the value of the lands, too, probably mortgaged to the sower, goes down; and how, finally, if the sower insists upon repayment of his loan or increase of security, the helpless producers run the risk of being evicted and driven into the position of wandering landless labourers. Mr. Madon adds bitterly, "They say that, in the old days, robber chieftains robbed rich people and gave part of the booty to the poor and needy but what is happening to-day is the other way about." The Indian Currency League deserves the support of all political parties and institutions and all economic interests in the country in its fight against the wanton spoliation of the ryot.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS.

Sir George Buchanan's evidence before the Mears Committee of Inquiry into the Back Bay Muddle will confirm the view of the public in India that the Reclamation scheme was run as if it was nobody's business. Official witnesses before the Committee protested that their only job was to carry out orders. Experts told the Committee that there was nothing wrong with the plan, it was the workmen who were at fault. Non-official evidence in Bombay, Indian and European, expressed its resentment against the secrecy in which the whole scheme was shrouded and now the Legal Adviser of Sir George Buchanan declares that the Director of Development in Bombay was really responsible for carrying out the scheme and explains to the Committee "the key to the whole position" by criticising the manner in which the appointment of the Resident Engineer was made. The English practice for work to be done abroad was, he said, for the engineer residing in England to appoint the Resident Engineer, but in the case of the Back Bay Reclamation Mr. Lewis was absolutely independent of Sir George Buchanan. Counsel could not satisfactorily explain to Sir Grinwode Mears why he did not complain to the then head of the Government of Bombay and insist on making "a clean sweep of the people who were not doing their duty". He parried this very vital thrust with a cheap sneer about "counsels of perfection". Reference was made by the lawyer to the "comic opera estimates" submitted to Sir George Buchanan, but the latter did not explain why he did not protest against those estimates the moment he doubted their accuracy.

With its inadequate articles of reference and with the attitude it has already shown in regard to the Reclamation scheme in the interim report it issued to help the Government of Bombay in the prosecution of their extravagant folly of carrying at least portions of the scheme through, the Mears Committee cannot be expected to arrive at conclusions which will satisfy the public demand for a close investigation into the genesis and growth of Lloyd's Folly and for bringing the miscreants to book. But the people of this Presidency are entitled to insist that with the bitter experience of

the Back Bay fiasco which the Government of Bombay have reaped at a disastrous cost to the public exchequer they will save the tax-payer from another financial calamity in the Sukkar Barrage. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has left for Sind for a closer acquaintance with the manner in which work is proceeding in connection with the scheme. He owes it to the public to examine carefully, before it is too late as in the case of the Back Bay Reclamation, the misapprehensions seriously entertained by a number of engineering authorities in regard to the ultimate success of the Barrage. Mr. Bhaurucha invites in an open letter to the General Member his attention to these doubts and misapprehensions, and unless Mr. Cowasji Jehangir takes the bold course, the course which is uncongenial to officialdom, of insisting upon an effective measure of public control and supervision over the scheme, we are afraid these doubts and misapprehensions will naturally increase. He should realise what serious harm the obstinacy of Sir George Lloyd's Government in resisting the establishment of such control did in the case of the Back Bay scheme, and we would suggest to him to secure the appointment of a strong and representative committee composed of members selected by the Legislature and competent financial and engineering experts whose duty it shall be to supervise the estimates and the progress of the Sukkar Barrage scheme. The Committee must have a non-official majority to secure public confidence and the Legislative Council should pass no grants for the scheme unless they are previously satisfied by this Committee. This is the only way to avoid the repetition in the case of the Sukkar Barrage of that nobody's business which the tax-payers witnessed in the prosecution of Lloyd's Folly.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

The lost opportunities, so far as the Indian architect is concerned, accumulate every moment. It is worse than futile to speak about the present or the future of Indian architecture if Indian architects are denied systematically the prospects to which they are entitled. Where is the use of the unreal and, therefore, intangible polemics about the practices or ideals of Indian art if it is nobody's business to think about and work for the opportunities demanded legitimately by the artists? If all the large scale building activities are to be controlled, as a matter of course, by men, alien usually in sympathy and understanding, the discussions about the advancement of Indian architecture only serve to accentuate the desperate condition and environment of aspiring architects in India. We have over and over again emphasized the necessity for concerted action which alone can compel public bodies, both official and non-official, to accept the advancement of Indian architects and architecture as a definite and unequivocal policy. The N. Y. Railway authorities, have, for instance, advertised for the post of an architect. The qualified architect for the post is, we understand, to be chosen by the Railway Board at Simla. We suggest, therefore, that the Board should invite applications from those competent all over the country. The short and laconic notice circulated only in a province or two gives ground for the suspicion that the claims of duly qualified Indian architects will go practically unnoticed. This must not happen. The Railway Board at Simla cannot be allowed to be influenced or controlled by vested interests. Those who regard architecture in India as an affair to be managed purely by alien interests that have, in fact, appropriated the monopoly of all large-scale building activities in the country, should now be disillusioned. Indian architects must get the chance which is legitimately their due. And we hope the Railway Board at Simla will not refuse them the chance. Applications for the post must be invited from all parts of the country. It ought to be widely advertised and a proper time limit should be given to the aspirants to apply.

SMOLDERING DYERISM.

The "Leader" reports a serious case of police oppression in the United Provinces which shows that Dyerism is not dead but smouldering. A Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables caught hold of half a dozen respectable men as suspects in a burglary case; and, in order to bring out of them some clue to the burglary, forced them to stand in the sun bent forward on all fours. The unhappy men were mercilessly beaten while stooping in this posture. When being oppressed with thirst, they begged for some water to drink, the Sub-Inspector "came and said unless they disclosed or paid him Rs. 2,000 they would not be given any water to drink." He then gave four or five slaps to "one of them, who, having been sick and a leper, fell down unconscious and finally succumbed. Upholding the conviction of the three accused by the Sessions Judge, the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court observed that police oppression like that in question was "bound not only to bring the police but also the Government into contempt and hatred." Yet, many a patriot has been convicted of exciting such hatred for merely bringing to light cases of police torture which otherwise would never have seen the light of day.

THE REAL SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

I have been asked to explain in the broadest manner the Indian situation in South Africa. We have to deal, in this South African Indian question, not merely with any isolated instance of friction between India and the Dominions, but with an ever-increasing friction between Asia and the White races. This conflict has been disturbing the world in the Eastern Hemisphere for over a quarter of a century. Therefore it is really a world-wide issue that we are facing as far as Asia is concerned. On the one side, are the young white nations of Canada, United States, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa embracing Asia by sea. On the other side, are the old civilisations of India, China, Japan, with their modern new national outlook. What is needed from the young "white" nations is respect for Asia. What is needed from ancient Asia is some sympathy with that which is headstrong and young in the West.

Emigration the Great Issue.

The great issue which has aroused more bitterness than anything else on either side hitherto is the Emigration question. The young "white" nations have stubbornly resisted emigration from Asia; but, strangely enough, they have not yet realised to any great degree, that it is not so much the question of emigration itself which the countries of Asia have been pressing with such intense feeling, but rather the altogether reasonable demand for the dignified treatment of their nationals at the hands of these young "white" nations. "Gentlemen's Agreements" have been very faithfully kept by the countries of Asia, but in spite of these the fear has always remained in the minds of the young "white" nations that they would one day be swamped by an Asiatic invasion. This has led on to panic, and as a consequence to panicky legislation. In every single case these different steps have followed one another in exact succession.

Such an act of panicky legislation took place in 1924, when the United States passed in hot haste the "Asiatic Exclusion Bill." At that time, I was in the Far East, and the public indignation in Japan was almost too great for the Japanese Government to control. The Bill was a gratuitous insult, because what was required under the Bill could have been had for the asking as a "Gentleman's Agreement" and Japan had never yet on any occasion been untrue to her pledged word. Nevertheless on account of a supposed threat from Japan the Exclusion Bill was rushed through.

In 1925, again, on the other side of the Indian Ocean the Asiatic Bill in South Africa, directed against India, very nearly brought about a similar crisis. Only by a miracle the situation was saved.

Japan's Friendly Gesture.

Meanwhile, as so often happens in human affairs, things had to get to their worst in order that a change for the better might ensue. Japan, realising the absolute necessity of world peace, made a friendly gesture to the United States. Japan's Foreign Office has quite recently declared that in order to make clear the desire in Japan for peace, no assistance will be given in future to emigration directed towards the younger "white" nations, but everything will be done to foster emigration to the neighbouring lands of Formosa, Chosen and Hokkaido, South Africa, at the same time, by accepting the offer of a Deputation to India, has made a friendly gesture of the same character, tending to keener instead of further friction. It is hoped that the Round Table Conference at Cape Town may end in the establishment of permanent friendly relations.

After the misery and desolation of past

years, the whole world is crying out for freedom from war and bloodshed. On this side of the globe, in spite of the past incessant and unbreakable friction between Asia and Europe, an honourable peace has all along been waiting for those who are ready to grasp it. At least, for a generation the solution offered might meet the worst difficulties on either side and give peace. The terms are not new. They have their origin in the Gokhale-Smuts conversations of 1912. They were embodied in the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914. They were repeated at every Imperial Conference in London between 1917-1921. Mr. Sastri went round the world with them, as an ambassador, in 1921-22. And now Japan has practically offered the very same terms to the United States, Canada and Australia, in the recent friendly gesture. Reduced to their barest outline, they might be enumerated as follows:—

(i) No further immigration from India, China and Japan for residential purposes into the young "white" countries of Canada, United States, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, except with the express permission of those countries.

(ii) The respectful treatment of nationals from India, China and Japan who have already become domiciled in these young white countries.

(iii) Facilities for temporary visits of tourists, merchants and students, without residential qualification, to these young "white" countries.

Towards Peace.

If these three simple principles were observed, then the present fear on the part of the younger "white" nations might be removed on the one side, and the sense of humiliation, on account of inferior treatment, might be lifted from India, China and Japan on the other. The peace offer that the three nations of Asia would make, in agreeing to the practical exclusion of the present time of their nationals, for "residential" purposes from the young "white" countries would be compensated the guarantee given by the younger "white" nations themselves that in every way possible the dignity of the peoples of Asia would be respected, and their domiciled nationals no longer treated with unfair racial discrimination.

Then there would be two centres of friction only to deal with, which at any time might disturb the settled peace of this side of the world. (a) There are about 160,000 Japanese, already resident in California, and at any time a popular outcry might be raised against those. (b) There are 140,000 Indians in Natal and a similar outcry might be easily stirred up against those also. What would be therefore required would be to get the whole body of decent white opinion in the Dominions and the U. S. A., on the right side when any panic occurred, drastic steps would have to be taken beforehand in order to make certain that mob violence would not break afresh, and that panicky legislation in the future should be entirely prevented. Very soon it will dawn on the rest of the White nations, as it has already dawned on Australia and New Zealand, that the price which they have to pay for their own security and for freedom from what they have been wont to call the "Asiatic Menace" is not a big one after all. Then, when the fear of any Asiatic invasion has been entirely removed, and the racial prejudice has subsided, it may be hoped that in future nothing like the Asiatic Bill in South Africa will be brought in again, and that the Asiatic Exclusion Act in the United States will be repealed and some less injurious method of restricting immigration from Asia will be adopted.

THE PERILS OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

BY OEN B. DE SILVA B.Sc. (LOND.)

II

The third chapter in the sad tale of currency mismanagement opens with a period of bad trade and the return of rupees from circulation. France, Germany and Switzerland, meanwhile, having got rid of their silver coins, the U. S. A. did not do so because it happens to be one of the world's largest producers of silver. Nobody wanted silver therefore prices began to decline. But the value of the rupee had been forced up to 2s. With silver losing in value, depleted reserves, and an unfavourable trade balance, this rate could not be maintained for long. A stable or a high priced currency depends on an advantageous credit situation as also on solid reserves. India at the time had neither of these supports. Her total silver issue was badly inflated, her trade showed an unfavourable balance, and the gold reserves had been squandered away on the orders of the India Office. The rupee

went trundling downwards.

A Preventible Malady.

The balance of trade India could not help; it has now taken a favourable turn. The inflation and the squandering she could have prevented. Silver is always a wasteful token. European coins of the value of the rupee are always minted in copper or alloys of copper. Both wear and tear are less in the case of these materials. The obvious thing is to "demondise" the silver rupee. Germany replaced the mark by the Rentenmark, Hungary introduced the pengo, Russia brought in the chervonets, and America the shilling, while Belgium has a few days ago created the "belga". Our currency worries are nothing compared to those these countries have undergone. Therefore there is no call to change the rupee. But change the material of the rupee, so that it will not be looked upon as precious for its bullion content. We

(Continued on Next Page.)

Notes of the Day.

A Significant Move.

The meeting between Rushdi Bey, and M. Chicherin at Odessa is an indication of the determination of the Ankara and the Soviet Governments to establish a close contact between the two nations, thus changing into political friendship the traditional hostility with which Tsarist Russia and the Turkey of Abidin Hamid regarded each other. That these two Powers, in Eastern Europe with large and growing Asiatic interests, should succeed in consolidating their friendly relations is not palatable to politicians in Western Europe whose idea of the League of Nations is that it should function as an Anglo-French Institute. They are apprehensive that such consolidation may be a prelude to a League of Eastern Nations. But for the present at least Turkey and Russia harbour no such hostile attitude to Geneva and will not unless driven to do so.

An Invidious Difference.

Resentment was expressed by several Indian witnesses before the Sken Committee about the difference in status made by the Army authorities between the Viceroy's Commission and the King's Commission and the demand was made that military education for Indians must, as a matter of course, mean the grant of King's Commissions. The British War Office has always been fond of instituting these invidious differences and a curious example of this fondness which is historical in its continuity is brought out in the treatment George Washington suffered at the hands of the British War Office, when at the beginning of his career he was in its service.

An Outspoken Critic.

Washington left the British service because of an order issued by the British War Office that provincial officers, of whatever rank, should be subordinate to an officer holding a King's Commission. As a writer in the American "Nation" points out in a study of Washington's early career, attempts were made by the British authorities in America to induce him to reconsider his decision. They drew from him the following outspoken criticism. In a letter to a colonial English official, he observed: "You make mention of my continuing in the service, and retaining my colonel's commission. The idea has filled me with surprise; for if you think me capable of holding a Commission that has neither rank nor emoluments annexed to it, you must entertain a very contemptible opinion of my weakness, and believe me to be more empty than the commission itself." The Viceroy's Commission in India has "rank and emolument" attached to it but it is branded with the stigma of inferior status. It is no wonder, therefore, if the grant of this type of commission did not evoke enthusiasm in the country.

A Costly Holiday.

While Calcutta was seething with riots, Lord Lytton was watching from the cool hills of Darjeeling, we shall not say, fiddling. When, however, he was forced to come down and the situation improved, even the Anglo-Indian press gave him a left-handed compliment by pointing out what a little self-denial could achieve. This must have been ranking in his mind for, while he bade farewell to the hills the other day, he not only sang the praises of hill-life but also attempted an elaborate defence of the Government's annual exodus to the hills. He said that in the higher altitudes better work could be done and better policies could be evolved. Many European businessmen, who put their own money into their concerns, have invariably found that they can do better work—evolving policies included—in close contact with the people they have to deal with. Lord Carmichael, one of the predecessors of Lord Lytton, ridiculed the exodus theory as if it were a costly joke. Lord Lytton and his retinue have the holiday, the people pay the cost, and therein is the joke.

A Just Grievance.

Has the Bombay Municipal Corporation no settled policy in regard to the provision of public lavatories? The residents of Nawab Tank Bridge Road, Mazgaon, have sent up a protest to the President and the Municipal Commissioner complaining against the revival of the scheme to dump down upon this residential area, which is not at all congested, a public lavatory. The proposal was first made in January, 1924. After a protest from the residents of the locality it was dropped; now it is revived again. The plot proposed for the lavatory has opposite it a Municipal play-ground for children, and we fail to understand why the children's health should run the danger of being imperilled by the site opposite to their play-ground being given over to a public sanitary convenience. We would advise the Corporation to provide such conveniences in congested areas rather than revive silly proposals like the one against which the residents of Nawab Tank Bridge Road rightly complain.

SERIOUS TIME AHEAD

SEVERE STRAIN ON
AGRICULTURIST.PLEA FOR STOPPING
ARTIFICIAL RATIO.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Speaking at a garden party given in his honour at Birla Park, Ballygunge by the Indian Chamber of Commerce last evening Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas said that if he happened to criticise either the Government of India or the Finance Member regarding the policy they were pursuing at the present moment it was because he was convinced, after what he saw, heard and read while on the Royal Commission, that the policy of the Government of India in connection with their insistence on, and maintenance of, the 15th. 6d. ratio was not in the interests of India.

Sir Purshottamas referred to the phenomenal fall in world prices, since last September, and said that the agriculturists of India were put to a severe strain by the efforts of the Government of India to maintain the 15th. 6d. ratio. By this action, Government were preventing the agriculturists from getting 12 1/2 per cent. more in the rupee, and were helping to depreciate the price of silver which was the metal in which the agriculturists and the masses of India have held their savings for generations. The third, and main objection was that the agriculturists' debt which was already 600 crores (for British India) would be increased by another 12 per cent. He felt convinced that unless this artificial ratio was stopped, India would be in for a serious time which would put the greatest strain on a large number of people.—A. P.

EDUCATION IN PRESIDENCY.

PLEA FOR EXPANSION.

POONA, Nov. 14.

A very large and enthusiastic audience of nearly 400 teachers from all over the Presidency met here yesterday at the 3rd session of the Bombay Presidency Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' Conference under the presidency of Prof. P. Sheshadri of the Benares Hindu University.

In the course of his address, the President, pleaded for the organization of the teaching profession not merely for the improvement of the material prospects and conditions of service of the teachers, but also for the advancement of education itself in the country.

PLEA FOR IMPOSITION OF LEVY.

Dwelling on some of the special needs of the Bombay Presidency he pleaded for a comprehensive programme of primary and compulsory elementary education to be completed within the next few years if necessary by the imposition of an educational cess, as proposed in Bengal. The Royal Agricultural Commission suggested the necessity of a programme for rural and adult education. He was sorry to find that in some matters of educational reform the Presidency was still behind some parts of India. Vernaculars had not been introduced as the media of instruction and examinations completely even in secondary schools. No action had been taken on the report of the Technical Education Committee presided over by Sir M. Vishweswaraya. There was the unemployment problem to be tackled, medical inspection had to be made compulsory; teachers' salaries had to be increased and the rules of grant-in-aid liberalized. It was desirable to establish a system of provident fund.

HELP BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

He further pleaded for greater encouragement to the University of Bombay so that it might expand its activities and provide for advanced work in many more subjects.

Discussing women's education, he paid a tribute to Prof. Karve of the Indian Women's University; but pleaded for its further usefulness by falling in line with other collegiate institutions in the land. He also took occasion to protest against the narrow educational ideal of confining women to mere domestic life.

Prof. Sheshadri regretted the gradual abdication by the Government of India of all interest in education. Without trespassing upon the principle of Provincial Autonomy it should be possible for the Government of India to take a more direct interest in educational progress by co-ordinating educational work and by supplying inspiration from the centre for energetic educational expansion.

He concluded by appealing to the members of the teaching profession to become an effective power in the land by forming themselves into a great organisation.—A. P.

FIFTY YEARS OF POLITICAL
LIFE.CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY'S ASSOCIATION
WITH BRIMINGHAM

RUGBY, Nov. 14.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary who is a member of Parliament for West Birmingham will next Tuesday receive congratulations of his electors on the occasion of the completion of fifty continuous years of political association of his family with Birmingham. His famous father, Joseph Chamberlain, first entered the House of Commons as a member for Birmingham in 1876. Sir Austen Chamberlain's brother Neville Chamberlain also represents the Ladywood division of Birmingham.—B. O. W.

WHAT CHINA WANTS.

A TARIFF AUTONOMY.

"OLD TREATY DAYS GONE"
SAYS "OBSERVER."

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Western world can do little more than watch the battle between the North and the South for the control of China, says the "Observer", meantime the dealings with the titular Government at Peking are solemn absurdities. The "Observer" emphasises that the West must recognise that the old treaty days in China have gone, never to return, and points out that India under British rule has been freely conceded a tariff autonomy. China will not be denied the same, and the only policy for West is to deal in this spirit with the real authorities in China, wherever it finds them, and whatever their policies.

Depreciating the talk of Bolshevism it says that the policies in the East are fundamentally those of nationalism. The West still is not truly convinced that Eastern nationalism has been growing and the old order has gone, but Russia understands and makes use of this knowledge. Thus the Nationalists in China turn to a willing ally, while Turkey anxious over the Eastern Mediterranean, is not willing to come to Geneva without her own cards, and goes to Odessa.—Reuter.

OUTBURST OF DISORDER IN
CORK.

CIVIC GUARD BARRACKS RAIDED.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

An outburst of disorder analogous to the old anti-British riots occurred in Cork to-night. Raiders armed with revolvers shot dead Sergeant Fitz Simmonds, officer in charge of the Civic Guard barracks in St. Lukes, a populous suburb of the Cork City.

It transpired later that three other barracks in the city and several barracks in County Cork were visited by armed men who overpowered the guards, searched premises and removed documents. Police and military are at present active throughout the city holding up motorcars and interrogating pedestrians.—Reuter.

TURCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

RUSHDI INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Odessa.—Rushdi interviewed before his departure for home said that the relations between Turkey and Russia were not merely cordial, they were fraternal. The recent meeting would result in a new constellation of friendly relations. Nevertheless, the principle of Turkish foreign policy of friendly relations with all countries was unchanged.—Reuter.

CARRYING MAILS TO
AMERICA.COBHAM TO EXPERIMENT WITH
SEA-PLANE.

RUGBY, Nov. 15.

Sir Alan Cobham, the famous airman, intends to carry out an interesting experiment when he leaves for America on board the "Homer" next Wednesday. He will take with him his little mail seaplane. As the liner approaches New York he will lower the seaplane into the sea with a number of mail bags and taking off from the sea fly with them into the city.

Cobham thinks there is a possibility of considerable acceleration in the carrying of mails in this manner. He proposes to work out all the details of lifting the machines over the side to the water and also see how far it is possible to take off from the ship itself.—E. O. W.

MR. COOK'S DEJECTED
UTTERANCE.COAL STOPPAGE VIRTUALLY
TERMINATED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The dejected utterance of Mr. Cook at the conclusion of Saturday's Conference: "Men can just drift back any time now" is echoed everywhere as a true appraisal of the coal stoppage which is widely considered to have virtually terminated. Industries are preparing to make up leeway on belated contracts notably in shipbuilding on which subject newspapers estimate contracts for nineteen ships of various types lodged with British yards in the last few days.

BONUS TO MINERS.

A Bolsover colliery Company has announced that in recognition of loyalty of two thousand employees who have resumed in Nottinghamshire they are granting bonus of 5 to 12 shillings weekly according to age. The first instalment of it will by design be paid in the week before Xmas.—Reuter's Special.

MESSRS. HUSSEINBHAY AND
HUSSEIN ALI ELECTED.

CONGRESS GOING STRONG.

ALL GAINS AND NO LOSS IN
MADRAS.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FARE WELL IN C. P.

The city Mahomedan election turned out to be a success to the sitting members. Messrs. H. M. Rahimtoola and H. A. Lalji were successful, the former topping the poll.

Congress swept the boards in Madras City, defeating the Justice Party candidates. In the City non-Mahomedan constituency all the four Congress candidates were successful. Mr. Venkatchellam Chetty topping the list. Rao Bahadur N. Kelkar, ex-Minister of C. P. and who lately became a Swarajist was elected to the Council. In Bar the Congress candidates were equally successful. On the whole in C. P. the Swarajists have captured 12 seats while the Responsivists and Independents have captured 9 and 4 seats respectively.

CONGRESS SUCCESS EVERY WHERE.

The counting of votes for election to the two seats of the Bombay Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Council was held on Monday and Messrs. Husseinbhoy M. Rahimtoola and Husseinbhoy A. Lalji were declared elected, the former having secured the highest votes viz., 3,805 and the latter 3,598.

The number of votes secured by all candidates are as under:—

1. Husseinbhoy M. Rahimtoola	3,805
2. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji	3,598
3. D. G. Khairaz	2,773
4. Mahomed Ali Allabux	2,259
5. S. A. K. Edross	818
6. Jaffarbhoy A. Lalji	79

203 papers were rejected, more than half of which were for Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji. The total number of voters was 21,800 out of which only 7,650, that is 35 per cent of voters exercised their franchise.

The last two, according to rules, forfeit their deposits. The polling officer was Collector of Bombay.

MR. V. CHETTY TOPS THE
POLL.CONGRESS CAPTURES ALL SEATS IN
MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

Polling for the Madras City Muslim and non-Muslim constituencies has resulted in a sweeping victory for the Congress candidates, all the seats being captured by them.

For the Muslim constituency (one seat) Mr. Hamid Khan, the Congress nominee has been duly elected by 1120 against 843 votes secured by Mr. Mahomed Muzal, an Independent.

For the non-Muslim constituency (4 seats) the following four Congress candidates have been declared elected:—Mr. Swamy Venkatchellam Chetty 8736 votes, Dr. Mallaya 8576 votes, Mr. Govindarajulu Mudaliar 8471, and Mr. Bakhtavatsalam Naidu 8135. The rival Justice candidates were Dr. Natesan 6883, Mr. Thanikachellam 6792, Mr. Madanagopal Naidu 5456 and Mr. P. T. Kumaraswamy Chetty 6148. Of the latter the first three were sitting councillors.

Mr. Venkatchellam Chetty who tops the poll among the successful candidates was till recently the President of the Madras Corporation and is seeking re-election as the President at the special meeting of the Corporation to be held this evening.

The counting of the Assembly votes for the city non-Mahomedan constituency will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

CONGRESS SUCCESS AT
MADRAS.

ALL FOUR CANDIDATES RETURNED.

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

All the four Congress candidates have been returned to the Madras Legislative Council by Madras City non-Mahomedan Constituency. The results of polling were announced by the Commissioner of the Corporation returning officer this noon, and was received with loud cheers by large crowds outside Ripon building.—A. P.

TANJORE AND NORTH ARCOT
ELECTION RESULTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

In the Tanjore non-Mahomedan constituency all the 3 Congress candidates Mamedahall Pillai, Puttiah Mudaliar and Sivabraman Iyer have come out successful with overwhelming majorities defeating their opponents who were either Justices or Independents. The former two candidates are sitting members.

In the North Arcot non-Mahomedan constituency also all the three Congress candidates, Adinarayana Chettiar, Manickavelu Naicker and Venkatragam Naidu have come out triumphant with thumping majorities defeating two Justices and one Independent. In the Guntur non-Mahomedan constituency Mr. Anjaneyulu

the Congress candidate and two others have won.

SWARAJISTS LEAD IN C. P.

MR. N. KELKAR ELECTED.

NAGPUR, Nov. 15.

Rao Bahadur Narayenrao Kelkar, ex-Minister of the C. P. Government who stood as a Congress candidate for the Balaghat local constituency has been declared elected to the C. P. Council. Mr. Kelkar secured 955 votes while his rival Mr. Mulina got 330.

Mr. Rajurkar in the Barar constituency has defeated Mr. Sone, a Responsivist. Mr. Nanded Rao, a non-Brahmin candidate, has defeated Mr. Umeshing Thakur, Responsivist.

Barar Non-Mahomedan Municipal constituency Singai Pannalal Bansilal, a Swarajist candidate from Amroli secured 1780 votes against Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, a Responsivist, whose poll was 1326 votes. The former has been declared elected to the C. P. Legislative Council. Mahant Laxminarayana, Congress candidate for Raipur defeated Rao Bahadur Amritrao Deshmukh, a Liberal and Mr. Badri Prasad, a Responsivist. Mahant Laxminarayana secured 873 votes, and Mr. Deshmukh 507 and Mr. Badri Prasad 448.

The results so far received show the strength of each group as follows:—Twelve Congress Swarajists; nine Responsivists; four Independent Congress Party; six Independents and three Non-Brahmins.—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA ON
SWARAJISTS.MR. ABHYANKAR'S CHALLENGING
OFFER.

NAGPUR, Nov. 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing an open air crowded public meeting, exhorted the Assembly electorate to support Dr. Moonje on the ground that the Swaraj Party ignored the interests of the country and thereby it deserved no public support and expressed the opinion that the British Parliament was the only body for granting further instalment of reforms.

"Therefore the Pandit declared, 'the reforms should be worked up for all they are worth to satisfy the Parliament the India's fitness.' Mr. Abhyankar, the Swarajist candidate for the Assembly in his speech showed the Moderate inclinations of Pandit Malaviya by reading the extracts from his presidential speech of the Lahore Congress. He assured the public that he would retire in favour of Dr. Moonje if he chose to stand on the Congress ticket even by forfeiting the security.

When Pandit Malaviya rose to reply, the audience was not in a mood to hear him and there were cries and shouting of "sit down" and "hear him" causing disorder and confusion. The Pandit concluded his speech amidst interruptions and noisy shoutings. Dr. Moonje brought the meeting to a close with a few words.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY POLLING IN U. P.

JHANSI, Nov. 15.

To-day was the polling day for the University, European and Landholders seats in the U. P. Council. Out of the 57 votes for the University seat, 46 were polled and Mr. Guttu is believed to have got a majority of 461 only 146 exercised their rights of whom over 90 per cent. it is said, voted for Mr. Abbott.—A. P.

VOTE FOR MR. J. M. MEHIA

APPEAL TO MERCHANTS.

"The Bombay Drugs and Chemical Merchants' Association, in an election manifesto urge the mercantile community to give their all votes in favour of Mr. J. M. Mehta on the 18th inst. and thus promote the cause of India's interests.

The Sacharine Merchants' Association also in a manifesto issued to Sacharine merchants remind them of the services rendered by Mr. J. M. Mehta in connection with the heavy duty of Rs. 20 per lb. on Sacharine and the smuggling of Sacharine by unscrupulous merchants and asks them to vote solidly for Mr. J. M. Mehta.

MORE ABO
TENDERSSIR G. BUCHANAN'S FURTHER
EVIDENCE.BOMBAY MUD THROWN IN
THE THAMES

LONDON, November 15.

Answering Sir Courthope Munroe regarding the purchase of the dredger, at to-day's sitting of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, Sir George Buchanan said that Messrs. Simons' tender was £496,650 while Loebnitz's was £840,000 and he accepted Simons' tender.

The Chairman pointed out that the figures were misleading. He said that Loebnitz's tender per horsepower was better than Simons'.

Sir G. Buchanan said that he was then in India and only received inadequate particulars from his partner, and so, that was not his fault.

HEPPER AS WATCH DOG.

Sir C. Munroe and the Chairman wondered what the duties of Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of Development were. Sir C. Munroe declared that Lord Lloyd has described Sir L. Hepper as a watch-dog, and yet Sir L. Hepper when he was cornered by a member for the Committee, denied any responsibility for technical details.

Sir G. Buchanan said that whenever he went to India, he received memorials from the crew of the dredger, but he considered that they had no concern with him.

The Chairman suggested that he should have taken up the matter with L. Hepper and Sir Leslie Wilson.

Sir G. Buchanan recalled his own advice regarding the withdrawal of the Resident Engineer, Mr. Lewis the only result of which was that Mr. Lewis was instructed to correspond direct with the Director of Development.

Sir G. Buchanan mentioned that his firm had written a letter to the Director of Development regarding the absence of costing accounts.

The Chairman pointed out that the letter had not been communicated to the Committee.

Sir C. Munroe promised that it would be with Sir G. Buchanan.

Sir G. Buchanan criticised Kild's scheme which the Bombay Government had accepted as lacking in detail. He said that his scheme was full of details. Sir G. Buchanan denied that his firm was in the position of contractors, because he had engaged the staff and bought the plant. He pointed out that all the consulting engineers did so, when requested. His firm did not control the expenditure on labour.

MORE ABOUT FEES.

Replying to Sir C. Munroe, Sir G. Buchanan said that this was the first time that it was suggested that his work was a failure. Only once previously, a Resident Engineer was appointed similar to Mr. Lewis; but then "We were fortunate in not having the Director of Development to deal with, and work complete success." Sir G. Buchanan contended that his fees were far below those usually charged by Westminster Engineers.

Sir F. Hopkinson disagreed. Sir G. Buchanan added that his fees were considerably less than what the Colonial office paid for similar work. He would be much better off if he had not touched the work at all.

The public sittings of the Committee concluded. The Committee sat for 21 days in London apart from 40 to 50 sittings in Bombay. When the voluminous documents were removed from the room, the tin containing the mud dredged in Bombay harbour was ordered to be thrown into the Thames.—Reuter.

NAZIR ALI'S BOWLING.

GILLIGAN'S WARM TRIBUTE

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The M. C. C. were all very much impressed with the bowling of Nazir Ali who bowled fast keeping good length. He was swinging late and with slight break too. Gilligan remarked that he was the best bowler M. C. C. had met so far. He thought, that if Nazir Ali was displaying his true form, he compared very favourably with the professional bowlers of his type in England. M. C. C. declared themselves pleased with cricket in Lahore, playing conditions being as nearly English as could be. Tate in particular, likes Lahore so much that he wishes the tour went no further. Gilligan gave a second private party on Sunday evening.

BRITISH GOODS FOR INDIA

MR DAY ON FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

LELHI, Nov. 15.

The possibility of several new British industries being created for India was forecasted by Mr. W. T. Day, Chairman of the Speakers Bureau of the Advertising Association who is now touring India for the second time this year and is investigating the possibilities for British goods.

Interviewed Mr. Day said it was possible that a delegation of British manufacturers representing his Association might visit this country in the near future and it was not unlikely that several new industries would be created for India after a careful survey of the sites had been made.

By March next Mr. Day will have covered 24,000 miles within 8 months in the interests of the British trade.—A. P.

THE KING AND THE
NIZAM.EXCHANGE OF
CORRESPONDENCE.EUROPEAN OFFICIALS FOR
HYDERABAD.

(From Our Special Representative.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 14.

It is reported that under special instructions from the Government of India the Hon. Mr. Barton, I.C.S., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad, has on the 10th instant shifted from Bolaram Cantonment to the Residency house, situated in the Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad City, with a view to facilitate the early transaction of present official business with H. E. H. the Nizam.

Monday the 15th instant has been fixed by H. E. H. the Nizam for a Darbar with the Hon. the Resident, when it is believed a final decision with regard to the selection of European officials and investment of powers will be arrived at. It is also hoped that among other Counsellors of the State Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad Bahadur will also be present on such an occasion for the first time and that judging from the tide of events it is expected that a Farman of his appointment will be drafted on that date.

PAIGAH ESTATES TO BE RESTORED.

News, however, is afloat in high quarters that the first step towards reconstruction will be the restoration of three Paigah Estates, whose total annual revenue is one crore, to their respective holders viz., Nawab Moir-ud-dowlah Bahadur, at present Minister of Army and Medical Department; Nawab Lutful Dowlah Bahadur Minister in charge P. W. D. and Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk Bahadur. But as the latter is not able to manage his estate for reasons of mental derangement, his younger brother Nawab Wajid-ud-dowlah Bahadur, the present President of State Council, will be relieved of his office to look after and manage Sultan-ul-Mulk's Paigah.

On the arrival of European officials and their appointment to the posts of Revenue and Financial Ministers Nawab Talawat Jung Bahadur, B.A., (Alig), a member of the Asafia family and Hyder Nawaz Jung Hyderi of Bombay, will vacate their respective offices. Nawab Talawat Jung is anticipated to succeed Moir-ud-dowlah Bahadur. However, his case hangs in the balance. A new position of a paid Chancellor of the Osmania University. As H. E. H. the Nizam is contemplating the removal of all such officers as are over 35 there is little hope of the retention of his services in any capacity in the State.

In view of the reorganization of the Revenue Department on modern lines great changes are under H. E. H. the Nizam's consideration and the most significant is the appointment of four Revenue Commissioners in the Dominion, each having four districts with four Taluqdars (Collectors) under him instead of two Subedars as at present governing eight districts each.

Much questionable matter has up till now appeared in the columns of various newspapers to cast reflection on the prestige of H. E. H. the Nizam but it seems that during the last three months messages of serious nature have been exchanged between His Majesty the King Emperor, together with Lords Irwin, Birkenhead and His Exalted Highness the Nizam and his advisers as to the Sovereign, and his Secretary in London and the Viceroy in India, have expressed their feelings of goodwill and sincerity towards the Nizam and a considerable regard for his power and prestige.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

CLOSE AND EXCITING FINISHES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

Good sport and some close and exciting finishes were witnessed on Friday evening at the Royal Cornaught Boat Club, Kharkee, when the seven events, mostly semi-finals, were decided in connection with the first day of the R. C. Boat Club's annual regatta. There was a good attendance at Rosherville including Lt. General Sir Harold Walker, G. O. C. Southern Command, who officiated as Judge during the evening. The programme opened with a close and exciting finish in the final of the Novices' Pairs, Lawrence's boat just losing out a determined challenge by Armstrong and crew in the last hundred yards. The two semi-finals of the Senior Pairs were won rather easily by Clements and Wolfart in the first instance and by Philbrick and Gibb in the other who beat Pulverman and Chaney rather easily after a good race in which the losers slogged a rather erratic course. The first semi-final of the Mixed Canoe Race provided another close finish and ended in an upset, Miss Watson and Hart being precipitated into the water by their canoe capsizing. They were soon picked up none the worse for their adventure. Miss Whyte won the second semi-final of the Mixed Double Sculls after a hot finish with Miss Tucker's boat and then, partnered by Prentice, won the last event the Mixed Canoe race, by half a length from Miss Buckland and Capt. Merckill. During the evening the Pipe Band of the Royal Bombay Sappers and miners gave selections of pipe music.

SWARAJISTS AND AFGHAN RULE.

TRUTH ABOUT THE ALLEGATION.

PT. MOTILAL'S CHALLENGE TO LALAJI.

BENARES, Nov. 11. Pandit Motilal Nehru opened his election campaign in Benares and Gorakhpur divisions in the interests of Congress candidates, when he addressed a crowded public meeting in the Town Hall under the presidency of Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta. He said in normal times it would have been sufficient for him to come and announce the Congress manifesto but matters became complicated when the two foremost men, Lala Lajpat Rai and Malaviya, who had nourished the Congress for years, have now decided to oppose it. He greatly respected both. Malaviya and he had studied as boys together and later worked together in professional and public life. Lalaji and himself were also old colleagues but to-day he came to protect the Congress from their attacks. Congress was the giver of India's national life and all must ponder carefully before ruining it. Election was the time when no personalities should be considered. The vote was a trust on behalf of God and the country and cannot be gifted for Lalaji, Malaviya or himself. The Congress was being assailed on all sides and such crimes were imputed to himself for which even hanging would be an insufficient punishment.

LYING PROPAGANDA.

Continuing Panditji said: "I shall narrate the true facts and you judge justly." In many speeches he had been called the enemy of Hindu interests the destroyer of the country and religion, a hypocrite and an ass in the lion's skin. He would reply to the charges and if the voters still thought he was what he was described, let them kick him from the way and follow others. If, however, they found he was not such a sinner and criminal, then they must answer by sending the majority of Congressmen to the councils.

Instancing the case of Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla, Panditji asked, if as an opponent to Congress he should get any vote. "I have great respect for Birlaji. He has rendered great services to the country, and spent large amounts of money for public causes. We cannot adequately honour him. But I ask, is he standing to go to the Assembly or taking advantage of his name and wealth to crush the Congress? Babu Sri Prakasa was the Congress candidate before Birlaji announced his candidature. Birlaji could go from Bengal, Bombay or any other place than this very province. Why has he been chosen for this particular place? It is clearly to oppose Babu Bhagwan Das's son, Sri Prakasa. That clearly shows such a man has been chosen whose help was necessary to fight the Congress. Birlaji was willing to stand from Fyzabad but Malaviya didn't allow, and Malaviya was his final authority. I have heard, he said, that I agreed to Birlaji's candidature from Fyzabad only when Sri Rananajaya Sinha left the Swaraj Party and joined Malaviya. This is untrue. None of my party were standing then from there. If any had been there I could have withdrawn him. The fact is Malaviya has decided that Congress must be beaten here. I can give place to Birlaji even now if he so wants, but Congress cannot bend further. If he wants to beat Congress he must go over my corpse."

He was blamed for opposing Lalaji's seat. Many lies were circulated. Out of personal courtesy, he did not like opposing Malaviya or Malaviya's son. Lalaji's question was in the hands of the Punjab Congress Committee which set up candidates against him. The Committee had accepted all candidates on Lalaji's own suggestion before he went to Europe. He changed his views on return and set up candidates against his own former nominees. In such circumstances the Committee decided to oppose him. No personal insult, however, was meant. When the greatest men were opposed the question was which way the country was best served. All opponents, however great, must be opposed. European countries followed this procedure and humble men beat the biggest of men.

He was described as an opponent of Hindu interests. Hindu preponderance in the Congress which was nourished by Hindu leaders. How can they oppose Hindu interests as such? Congress can never go against Hindu interests. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, all must follow their path, but on national questions they must unite. Hindus were a large part of the body politic. Swaraj was impossible if they were weakened. How can Hindus go against Hindus. Lalaji wants the Punjab to remain apart from the rest of the country. I wonder how a nationalist should say now. Lalaji opined that Swaraj was impossible unless there was joint electorate, but he destroyed that very principle by his conduct at Delhi, where he withdrew his own candidate adopted the winning one, appealed to communal passions and defeated Asaf Ali. With what face therefore can he recommend joint electorate?

Lalaji says Swarajists desire to bring Afghan rule. I challenge him to present a proof. It appears some fellow met him at Constantinople with a cock-and-bull story. I am amazed at the stupidity of the informer and Lalaji's simplicity in believing the non-sense.

FRONTIER REFORMS.

The question of the Frontier Province was brought against him to prove that he opposed Hindu interests. In the Frontier Province there were 96 p. c. Muslims and 4 p. c. Hindus. Hindus there say that the reform would strengthen the Muslims. "If this principle was accepted," Pandit Motilal continued, "Madras and Behar also should not have reforms. This is unfair. I presented the matter

HOLD ALOFT CONGRESS FLAG.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO MERCHANTS.

GOVT. SPITTING AT THE FACE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's impassioned appeal to the voters to vote for Congress alone in the forthcoming Assembly election, was the dominant feature of the meeting that was held last evening at the Bopji Wadia Market under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Messrs. Nariman, Mohanlal Desai, Horniman and Jammadas Mehta addressed the meeting while Shree Vithaldas Dattatraya Govindji presided.

KEEP UP CITY'S TRADITIONS.

Mr. Nariman who spoke in Gujarati, observed that owing to the deplorable state in the Congress Camp, the reputation of the Congress was at stake. The city of Bombay was always for the glory of the Indian National Congress and it was for the citizens to see that the city's traditions had not come down to merely hands. The city had triumphantly vindicated the untarnished honour of the Congress by returning its candidates at the top of the polls in both the North and the South constituencies.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai who followed, said that the triumphant return of Messrs. Nariman and Ginnwalla at the top of the polls, was an unmistakable index to the honour and admiration in which the Congress was held by the Bombay people.

HOLD ALOFT CONGRESS FLAG.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he had stood up to speak on behalf of Mr. Jammadas Mehta, not for the latter's personal virtues and abilities which he had in abundance, but for the sacred cause of the Indian National Congress, which he was representing. The Congress was the only authoritative body to speak in the name of the people and the only national body that stood uncompromisingly against the bureaucracy. The voters must make their choice whether they wanted their country to be free or not.

A WATCH DOG OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. Jammadas Mehta said that a great ship had come over India's trade, commerce and industry. The reason was, one and that was that industry had to labour under foreign domination. He was going to the Assembly to work as a watchdog of the prosperity of India's industry. Shree Narayandas Parshuramdas made a fervent appeal in favour of Mr. Jammadas Mehta.

PATH OF LIBERTY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who delivered an impassioned address in fluent Hindi, asked the audience if they wanted to remain always under the foreign domination. The path of liberty was only one and that was to go down by the Congress in clear and unmistakable terms. Government was splitting the Indian people and the country and it was the duty of Indians to retaliate in the only manner that would become their high traditions. The Congress had neither any special religion nor any favoured community. It was for all the Indians who would come within its fold and ask its shelter. She wound up her remarks with a most eloquent appeal to the voters to record their votes for Mr. Jammadas Mehta and keep the name of the Congress unsullied.

RESPONSIVISTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

This happened when the debate actually was in progress Lalaji thought that I am committing a mistake I said in the evening that we consulted together before deciding. Lalaji in the evening told me that he thought that I was right. Later, however, he criticised me in his paper the "People". We got no further opportunity to discuss the subject. We all regard the reforms as a farce. My question to Malaviya is how he opposes the reforms in one province while he wants to make it a success everywhere. He has charged me with the disloyalty of Mr. Sanghal's resolution regarding the equity of the custom about music before mosques. He stopped Mr. Sanghal, because that meant cutting their own feet. His clear opinion was that custom or no custom music could always be played before mosques. No authority prevents this except the police only when disturbances are apprehended. Though seriously ill in Mussoorie he replied to the Allahabad Ramdila Committee's wire that he was willing to give serious advice if five thousand men were willing to offer satyagraha and suffering everything including bullets peacefully. He never heard of it again.

The last charges against him was his supposed hostility to Mr. Sham Lal Nohra's bill. But when he himself had drafted that bill, how could he oppose it. When the bill was called, Mr. Sham Lal was absent. The Government never brought it up again. Really those people were against Hindu interests who divided the Hindus and Muslims and not he who worked to unite them. He appealed to all in the name of Congress to support the Congress candidate. "The Indian Daily Telegraph."

M. C. C. V. NORTHERN PUNJAB.

CHEAP DISMISSAL OF WICKETS.

BOYES' BRILLIANT SHOW.

LAHORE, November 15.

The weather was ideal for cricket, and the wicket playing true, when the M. C. C. began their third match in Lahore this morning. Gilligan gave himself rest for the first time in their tour and Chester Co. stable captained the side. Astill is in bed with slight cold and cough. Browns Tibbitt is much better. It was thought not safe to play him in this match, and so Dolphin did duty behind the wickets. Abdusalam though originally selected for this match, could not play owing to a dislocated finger.

The following are the teams:-

M. C. C. TEAM.

R. C. Chester-Constable.
C. F. Earle.
R. E. S. Wyatt.
A. Sandham.
M. Tate.
J. H. Parsons.
P. T. Eckersley.
G. S. Boyes.
G. Geary.
M. L. Hill.
A. B. Dolphin.

NORTHERN PUNJAB.

Hussain Shah (Captain).
M. D. Pugh.
Dilwar Hussain.
Feroze Din.
S. E. West.
Feroze Khan.
Mekessack.
Yeldham.
Brij Lal.
Khadim Hussain and
Saleh Mohamed.

The start of the match itself was marked by exceedingly slow cricket, Feroze Din and Dilwar Hussain treating Geary and Tate opening bowlers with greatest respect. Dilwar was more attractive to watch and made some pretty strokes on off side. Half an hour's play brought 17 on board, and then Dilwar Hussain was caught by Tate off Geary at the third slip. After bowling nine overs in which he conceded eleven runs, Tate gave place to Wyatt; but it was Geary again who accounted for the second wicket, beating and bowling Feroze Din with a fine length ball. Geary had then taken 2 wickets for 16 runs in 2.5 overs.

A JUGGLING CATCH.

After bowling seven overs in which only nine runs were scored, Wyatt was taken off for Boyes who scored, immediate success, Pugh being caught in slips. This was the third consecutive casualty in slips and a fourth was dismissed immediately afterwards. From the same place, Geary and Parsons bringing off a juggling catch between them sent back Feroze Khan. (37-4-1). Hussain Shah, Captain of the Home Team came in and started with risky shot

THE PERELS OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

must prevent hoarding; we must look upon the rupee as representing so many grains of gold. To-day it represents 11.3 grains approximately. But, to the villager it represents only 180 grains of silver. He is not worried by the vagaries of exchange. Change the silver rupee into a rupee of nickel, copper-nickel, or copper and the hoarder will have no use for it as such. He would rather have Treasury Notes or a Pass-book. To-day the rupee circulates not merely in the remotest villages of India and Ceylon, but also in Siam, Persia, and East Africa. Its circulation is enormous, because we have minted enormously too. Declare this coin invalid, and like a man's sins they will find the Treasury. The new currency measure provides against this. Gold will not be issued against internal currency. The India Office will not repeat its stupidities.

A Dishonest Suggestion.
But gold will be given against demands for payments in foreign countries. What are these demands, and where are these payments likely to be made? We pay for 60 per cent. of our imports; we pay for salaries and pensions, as interest on our debt in England, \$250 millions and more every year. Our export to that country, and the interest on its securities come nowhere near the \$250 million mark. The balance the Indian Treasury, acting on the shamelessly dishonest suggestion of the India Office will be prepared to meet in gold in Bombay and Calcutta, to wall in the fast disappearing gold reserves of the Bank of England. That is how we are asked to support exchange. The way to support exchange is not this surely.

India's Commitments.
In 1925 the adverse balance of trade in India, against India was \$89 millions. Besides this over \$20 millions have to be paid out as salaries, etc.; there is likely interest on \$230 millions of our debt held in England, and that on Rs. 109 crores held by Europeans in India. The total is a formidable sum to meet even

through slips. He was worried by Boyes and eventually was out leg before, after scoring five runs. At lunch the total was 61 for 5 wickets.
Tate and Boyes started bowling on resumption, and the former soon claimed a victim, Mekessack being caught behind the wicket. A very attractive partnership then ensued. West Yeldham treating the spectators who had increased in numbers after interval. To some very bright cricket, the former was on the top of the bowling all the time, and played a first scoring game all round the wicket. He was particularly forceful on the leg side, and exhibited a "finished" drive. Yeldham gave him excellent assistance, himself scoring almost, if not, quite as fast as West. The first century was signalled at just past three, seat up by an erratic throw in, which gave two runs. The pair continued to play excellent cricket, and when West brought up his 50 with a single off Wyatt, the total was 128. Yeldham having made 21 at tea time, the total was 145 for 5.

M. C. C.

The M. C. C. had 20 minutes' knock before the stumps were drawn for day. Wyatt and Hill opened the innings to bowling of Saleh Mohamed and Khadim Hussain. The pair played out the time, Hill doing all the scoring.

Resuming after tea, West and Yeldham held the M. C. C. bowlers at bay till they had added 20 runs short of century for the seventh wicket.

With the breaking up of this partnership, the rest of the side practically went to pieces. The English and Ninth Wickets falling at 162 and innings closing at 145 for 109.

NORTH PUNJAB—1ST INNINGS.

Dilwar Hussain c Tate b Geary	10
Feroze Din b Geary	12
M. D. Pugh c Geary b Boyes	16
S. E. West c Tate b Geary	73
Feroze Khan c Parsons b Tate	1
Hussain Shah b b Boyes	5
Mekessack c Dolphin b Tate	7
Yeldham c Earle b Boyes	39
Brij Lal c Earle b Boyes	1
Khadim Hussain c Boyes	0
Saleh Mohamed (not out)	4
Extras	10
Total	169

Runs at fall of wickets 117, 2/28, 3/44, 4/47, 5/56, 6/85, 7/161, 8/162, 9/162, 10/159.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Tate	24	11	30	2
Geary	25	10	49	3
Wyatt	15	3	34	0
Boyes	17	3	5	28
Parsons	3	0	9	0

when the interest on British securities is deducted from it. The £20 millions are the price of British rule, the £88 millions the price of our inaction, the remainder the price of our stupidity. We allow a crippling debt to paralyse our resources, to menace us at every turn. Force a conversion loan on the Government to wipe out the 910 crores of debt we owe abroad. The Indian Banks are to-day flush with money, enormous hoards lie in the hands of such wealthy nobles as those of Birdwan and Dharbanga, and what may not be the wealth of their Highnesses of Baroda or Hyderabad? If the patriotic urge will not, the merely commercial one will prompt these plutocrats to lend to the Government at suitable interest on Government Bonds, the millions that lie sterile in their vaults.

Refuse to be a Pawn.

Tax the Government with its honesty and its desire to wipe out this burden. Make it convert the external into an internal debt, make it buy up all the scrip of securities falling due, paying it in silver at the appreciated value of the rupee. Conversion ought to have taken place when the rupee stood over 2s. We may yet want to rush back to that rate, more, the international exchanges may force the rupee up to that figure, if we persist in clearing up our debt. However that may be, we must at all costs unite to prevent this new measure passing into law, this new interference with the rupee. We have budgeted at whatever rate that prevailed these last few years and all has been well, except that trade declined. We cannot blame that to the rupee. The rupee rather will blame trade for its persistent calamitous tendency during these years that are past. But now let us take our destiny in our hands. A remarkable sanity is coming over Indian politics. Let us counter the sinister moves of the India Office that by its exchange weapon has dealt so many vital injuries to India. Let us expound our remedy clearly and with unanswerable logic before the Government and challenge it to meet our case. Let us above all refuse here and now to be a pawn in the great Imperial gamble.

POLICE TORTURE.

BRINGING GOVT. INTO CONTEMPT.

HIGH COURT'S STRICTURES.

The "Leader" writes:-

On June 4, 1926 a burglary was committed in the house of Suraj Prasad in Panditka-Purwa in the Bara Banki district. On the next day, at 8 a.m. Abdul Chaudhary reported the occurrence of this burglary. The same day Sub-Inspector Shaukat Ali, the second officer, proceeded to the village to investigate. Sub-Inspector Shaukat Ali, after having made an inquiry, went to the adjoining village and stayed there till the 6th. On June 7 two constables, Harakhr Singh and Raghubir Ram, appeared in Panditka-Purwa and told Suraj Prasad to proceed to Loni Katra and collected Bharan Brahman, a substantial man paying Rs. 261 land revenue, his son Ram Prasad and his two nephews Pahlwan and Ram Ratan. The last named was a leper. In addition there were taken Bahori, Palar and Lohri. These were taken upon the general ground that as they were bad characters they might be found to be connected with the burglary. When these persons arrived at the police station, Muhammad Afzal, officer in charge, proceeded to examine them to discover whether they had or had not taken part in the burglary. On the suspects replying that they were not thieves but were substantial zemindars and money-lenders, Sub-Inspector Muhammad Afzal, it was alleged, ordered the two constables to take them to the Circle Inspector's vacant quarters. It was alleged that as soon as they were inside the Inspector's quarters the two constables and one Prag Chaudhary (acquitted by the Sessions Judge) began to threaten and maltreat them.

HOW THEY WERE TORTURED.

Afterwards Muhammad Afzal himself came in and ordered, it was further alleged, that they should be made to stand in the sun bent forward on all fours. All of them were made to stoop in this position. They were again beaten in the same position. They all felt thirsty and they asked for water. As they pressed their request for water, one of the constables said he would like to ask the Sub-Inspector's permission. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Afzal came and said unless they disclosed some clue as to the burglary or paid him Rs. 2000 they would not be given any water to drink. He then gave Ram Ratan four or five slaps. Ram Ratan fell down and became unconscious. The other three persons were then made to sit under a "nim" tree. The Sub-Inspector tried to revive Ram Ratan, but after a short while he died.

The three men were detained till next morning in the Inspector's quarters and were allowed to go away at 10 a.m. On the evening of the June 8 Bahori, Pahlwan and Ram Prasad appeared in Bara Banki, 22 miles away. They had walked the whole distance on 4 June day. They went to the Superintendent of Police Mr. Muhammad Taqi and made a complaint. Mr. Muhammad Taqi asked them to come next morning with a written complaint. On the 9th of June they filed a written complaint before Mr. Taqi, Superintendent of Police, and another written complaint before Khan Bahadur Muhammad Shafi, the Deputy Commissioner. As a result of these 2 complaints, Sub-Inspector Muhammad Afzal and the two constables Harakhr Singh and Raghubir Ram were put on their trial and convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bara Banki. Mr. A.P. Bose, of offences under Sections 330 I.P.C. (voluntarily causing hurt to compel restoration of property), 342 I.P.C. (wrongful confinement) and 323 I.P.C. (voluntarily causing hurt). The Sub-Inspector was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine and the two constables to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine.

The appeal of the Sub-Inspector Muhammad Afzal and the two constables Harakhr Singh and Raghubir Ram came up for hearing before the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court on Thursday. The three accused were defended by Mr. John Jackson assisted by Mr. Masin Uddin. Mr. G. H. Thomas, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown.

His Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment.

Concluding his Lordship said: "I agree with the learned Sessions Judge in finding all the appellants guilty, and I agree emphatically with him in the view which he takes as to the seriousness of the case. His words are worth quoting:—'On the question of sentence I am afraid I cannot be lenient. It is men of the stamp of Muhammad Afzal and his underlings Harakhr Singh and Raghubir Ram that have brought the whole administration of the Police into contempt. The Police, owing to acts such as those of Muhammad Afzal, cannot fail to be regarded as persons who instead of protecting the suffering and the weak were such as tyrannised and oppressed them and acted more for personal gain than for any desire to protect the innocent and bring the wrong-doers to justice. Acts such as Muhammad Afzal has been guilty of were bound not only to

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

WARNING AGAINST SENTIMENTAL APPEAL.

SWAMI SATYADEVA ON NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 15.

Swami Satyadeva has given the following statement to the press: "Northern India is in the throes of the election fight. What is the issue before us? Every citizen should think coolly on this point. The safety of Hindu interest is simply an election cry. The real principle involved is whether we have any national parliament to voice our opinion before the civilised world or not."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK CONGRESS.

The running of elections by the Independent Congress Party or the Hindu Sabha is an attempt to break up the Congress organization. Therefore, leaving all party prejudices aside we must face this direct question. Is any political party or Sabha entitled to have a separate understanding with a foreign Government without the mandate of the Congress? Can any student of constitutional history say that the policy followed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya is not high treason? Can any political party in England make a separate treaty or understanding with Japan or America? My dear countrymen I appeal to you in the name of country and religion to judge impartially the sections of these big leader. No patriot in any free country will tolerate such conduct in any condition whatsoever. For the sake of Swaraj, I humbly beseech any people to reflect seriously over these questions. It is a matter of national honour.

The history of our unhappy country is full of such high treason. From the time of Prithviraj to 1957 such treacherous conduct has been the cause of our slavery. Our big influential men owing to personal ambitions rebelled against the Central Government and went to the side of foreigners making separate terms with them. This broke the discipline and organisation of our people, and so we could not have any Hindu Sangathan in this land.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Lala Lajpat Rai forgot all the lessons of past history and has committed the same crime which he himself in earlier moments would have condemned in the strongest terms. The Punjab Hindus should not be carried away by sentimental appeals of Lalaji. They shall have to undo all which they are doing now in a fit of revenge. A nation with this spirit of vengeance loses all reason and balance of mind, and in the end comes to grief. Lala Lajpat Rai has lost his balance of mind. Let us not follow the lead of Lalaji, for he has lost his power of clear thinking and the spirit of revenge has taken hold of him. It is the duty of every voter to stand loyal to his national institution, the Indian National Congress and vote for its candidate. Remember that if you lower the prestige of the Congress then the forty years' sacrifice of your best men and money will be of no avail. The tremendous sacrifice of Sikh Hindus had made the Punjab great and free, but the treacherous conduct of Lalaji and others broke the Sikh power to pieces and the Hindus of the Punjab become slaves again and so in this critical moment, let us not lose our heads but stand firm and act with reason so that the coming generation may learn to be loyal to their national Government and the spirit of true loyalty and patriotism be engrained in our people."

LADY STUDENTS' HOSTEL IN GUJARAT COLLEGE.

The Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, proposes to start a Hostel for Lady Students from June 1927 in a bungalow near the College, provided a sufficient number of lady students is forthcoming. The management of the Hostel will be in the hands of a Committee consisting of ladies. Lady Students desiring to take advantage of the proposed arrangement are requested to communicate with the Principal of the College.

bring the Police but also the Government into contempt and hatred."

GREED AND BRUTALITY.

"It is to the interest of the members of the Police force of the United Provinces who, to my knowledge, are for the most part men of sterling probity and honesty that that small minority amongst them, who are guilty of actions such as these, should be adequately punished. The sentences are not too heavy. The death of the man was a delicate man and a leper and the ill-treatment which had very slight effect upon the others produced on him a heat-stroke or sun-stroke or something of the nature—it is not of importance whether it was a heat-stroke or a sun-stroke—and he died. I am not holding the death of Ram Ratan against the appellants because I do not think that they had any reason to suppose that he would die, but what I am holding against them is their greed and brutality and it is for this reason that I refuse to reduce their sentences. The appeal is dismissed."

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

LABOUR IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(LABOURITE.)

The adoption of the motion to refer the Indian Factories (Amendment) Bill to a joint committee of the two houses was followed by an important resolution re: legislation for registration of trade unions. On March 1, 1921 Mr. M. Joshi moved that "The Assembly should take steps to introduce 'at an early date,' in the Indian legislature such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for 'bonafide' trade union activities." This call for a legal definition of trade unions in India came some time soon. As Mr. Joshi pointed out in his speech, India had fairly passed through her industrial revolution; a large number of industries had grown up; factories employing thousands of workers had come into existence. Mass production side by side with urbanisation had reached a stage that necessarily brought into prominence a definite wage earning class—the proletariat. With the drift from the country to the big industrial centres, where the conditions of labour were so entirely different, it became indispensable to the workers to evolve a weapon to protect their interests. Partly as a natural process and partly through imitation, they hit upon the idea of collective bargaining.

A LOGICAL SEQUENCE.—Collective bargaining having become a necessity to the workers, the growth of trade unions and workers' associations was a logical sequence. Dealing with the position of trade unions in this country five years ago, Mr. Joshi said that there were between 50 and hundred trade unions with their membership of hundreds of thousands. Of recent growth, however, most of these unions existed in all India and lacked a proper footing. They did not recognise them, and their growth even in industrial disputes was very doubtful. Mr. Joshi said that time had come for legislation, and he wanted to make a beginning after the English model. He also emphasised the necessity of giving protection to trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liabilities for "bona fide" trade union activities. The English legislation had done this and there was no reason why India could not do the same. Answering his critics in advance, Mr. Joshi said, "There are some people who, while sympathising with the workers would say that they do not want to see the bitter class struggle that is seen in Europe. As they think that trade unions encourage class war, they set their faces against legislation for registration of trade unions. If the bitterness of class war is to be avoided we should first of all see why there is bitterness and why the war is required to be waged."

Society is divided into classes, and industrial society is divided into capitalists and labourers. There is a conflict of interests between these two classes and so long as the conflict exists there will be some wars and some struggles. The only remedy to get rid of this is to get rid of the classes, to get rid of the conflict and to cease to regard the labourers as mere wage-earners."

SIR T. HOLLAND'S VIEWS.

Sir Thomas Holland while agreeing with the inevitability of trade unions and the desirability of legislation, said that Government had great difficulties in designing the necessary law. He further argued that there were very few properly constituted trade unions and the leaders of those unions showed no indecent desire for registration under the statutory facilities that already existed. There was a further point, that made the Government position more difficult, viz., the question of protection from liability. Government in the face of these difficulties was not ready to design a formula that would work. Sir Thomas Holland, therefore, suggested that Mr. Joshi should either withdraw his resolution or himself introduce a private Bill on which they could work. Between these two, he urged a third course, viz. to invite opinions from all interested parties, before committing to any legislation.

Mr. A. D. Pickford opposed Mr. Joshi's resolution on the ground that it gave complete immunity for trade unionists and trade union officials from the consequences of their actions—a situation, in his opinion, both dangerous to the industries and to the workers. He thought the resolution rather premature, and its scope far too wide. Khan Bahadur Zahir-ud-Din Ahmed, evidently upset by the resolution of Mr. Joshi, said that if the resolution were accepted it would mean that Government was going to organise labour strikes against capitalists. The Khan Bahadur angrily challenged Mr. Joshi's "bonafides" as labour representative and fatuously declared: "Capitalists are working in the interest of the workers." Babu J. N. Mukerji moved an amendment deleting the words "from civil and criminal liability for bona fide trade union activity." In his opinion Mr. Joshi's resolution as it stood, would mean the destruction of all orderly progress in the country. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas wholeheartedly supported Mr. Joshi and said that if the resolution was rejected there would be great disappointment throughout the country. More ungenerous speeches were made by the lackeys of vested interests, but the Government on the whole kept a more open mind. Sir Thomas Holland suggested as a way out that Mr. Joshi should alter the phrase "at an early date" into "as soon as practicable." He also suggested that the clause relating to protection from liability should be expunged. Though much short of what he asked for Mr. Joshi was willing to accept the alterations, and accordingly the resolution was passed in the amended form.

MR. JOSHI'S RESOLUTION.

On September 10, 1921, at the Simla Session, Mr. Joshi moved another important resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to introduce legislation for the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act No. 13 of 1859 and the repeal of Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. The chief object of this resolution was to remove criminal liability for breach of contract of service. The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act was passed in the year 1859 chiefly at the instance of the Calcutta Trade Association, who wanted labourers from outside. The main provision of the Act was that when a workman joins service after receiving an advance and afterwards fails to fulfil the contract, the Magistrate had power, on the complaint of the employer, to order the man, as the master required, either to pay back the money or to fulfil the contract of service, in default the Magistrate being empowered to impose rigorous or simple imprisonment upon the offender. This piece of legislative abomination did not even exclude women and children, and continued to operate to the great hardship and detriment of the labourers, especially those who worked on the tea estates of Assam. Abuses of the Act became sorely flourishing, but hardly any one felt its inequity. In 1917 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya gave notice of a bill called the Workmen's Emancipation Bill, but beyond that he was unable to do anything else. In 1918 or 1919 Government moved in the matter and effected certain changes in the Act, without improving it to any appreciable degree. The worst feature of the Act still remained. Criminal liability for non-fulfilment of contracts and non-payment of debts gave the employer a tight hold on the workers.

A SORT OF INDENTURE.

Mr. Joshi said that the chief objection to the Act was that it made a civil offence a criminal one, and that only for the working classes. This was nothing but a sort of indenture. He even regarded it as a form of slavery, in which opinion he had the support of several civil servants of standing. Concluding his speech Mr. Joshi said: "The repeal of this Act is absolutely necessary, if we want to show to the world that we do not want class distinctions in the law." On almost similar grounds, he demanded the repeal of the two I. P. Code sections that related to breach of contract of service.

Mr. S. B. Kamat who described himself as an employer of labour with over 20

years of experience, opposed Mr. Joshi's resolution. He characterised the picture drawn by Mr. Joshi as a travesty of truth and a somewhat sweeping generalisation. He considered the repeal of the Act undesirable and harmful to exploiters of labour.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent speaking on behalf of the Government said that Government were already considering the question, but they were handicapped by divided public opinion. There was a certain amount of feeling against the Act, but there was also a volume of opinion in its favour. Under the circumstances Government could take any definite steps only after consulting all the interests concerned.

He promised that Government would within a reasonable time undertake legislation for the repeal of the Act. On this assurance Mr. Joshi did not push forward his resolution, and with the consent of the House, withdrew it.

(To be continued.)

FORD'S MIRACLE.

HOW FAR IT HELPS THE WORKER.

The news that Ford, the American Motor-car King, is adopting a five-day week of 40 working hours has called forth many varied expressions of opinion in Europe. Some hold it up as a splendid example and point out, very justly, that it is a strong proof that European industrialists are on entirely wrong lines in trying to compensate for their own bad management by fighting the eight hours' day; others, with equal truth, say that Ford is astute rather than progressive, and that he has taken this step on account of the decreasing demand for motor-cars; being by this means enabled to keep up the same output at a lower cost, and thus to compete more successfully with his rivals. Under the premium bonus, or standard output system which is in vogue for most of Ford's workers, the effect for these workers will be that their wages will fall automatically: if they are to maintain them at the same level, they will have to earn a week's wages in five days. The "Daily Herald" is right when it remarks that this is perhaps "enlightened capitalism," but it is not "benevolent capitalism."

WORTHY OF DIGNITY.

When we remember that the curtailment of the working hours goes hand-in-hand with increased exhaustion, that is, with a wasteful expenditure of physical and nervous energy; and that, even before this change, Ford's workers have usually been thrown on the scrap-heap as worn out after a comparatively short period of employment, we shall realise that there is a good ground for uneasiness in this apparent blessing. An experienced worker knows that too much weight may be attached to the mere shortening of working hours, and too little to the other organisational changes necessitated by the shortening of working hours. Excellent and desirable as it is to have more leisure, the other factors which enter into the question must not be neglected or under-estimated: and chief among these factors are salary, and the nature and organisation of the work. If the life of the individual worker is to be external harmonious, and mentally well-balanced, his work must be his paramount interest in life, and must be worthy of his dignity as a man. According to the "International Labour News Service" a professor in the North-Western University foreshadows the coming of a four-hours' day, and makes the comment that in future the schools must concentrate their attention chiefly upon teaching the worker how he may best employ his leisure, for the whole nation will presently belong to the "leisure class," and be able to live without doing what we should now describe as "work." It is an optimistic view, and it also shows a singular lack of understanding of the meaning and ethical value of work. It may sound high-flown to lay stress to-day on the need for a kind of work which will give the worker a greater sense of personal dignity, and hence more enjoyment of his work. But the prospects in this direction are not so hopeless as they seemed to be a short time ago. Ever since machinery first triumphed over cottage industry and craftsmanship, the worker has been forced to feel himself growing more and more a mere cog in the machine: two work has become more and more deadening and monotonous. But now a

new vista is opening up before him. The process of mechanisation has gone forward still further: machinery is being constructed which itself performs and combines the simpler processes for which "ministers" were required merely for the purpose of feeding machines. As the machinery grows more complicated, it demands more of the man; and in his turn man is again becoming the master of the machine. But these processes are only possible when production is greatly cheapened thereby, and when this cheapening of production brings with it, as it naturally will do, increased consumption. Increased consumption in its turn means more machinery, and more workers to work it, so that in the long run improved efficiency need not mean an increase of unemployment. This "rationalisation of industry" (the general term used on the Continent for the latest improvements in technical efficiency in production) is however only "rational" in the long run if it is 'not' based on the physical, and still less on the nervous exhaustion of the workers.

But at the present moment attention is chiefly concentrated only on the rationalisation of industrial processes, and little or none is given to the more rational use of the worker, that is, little effort is as yet made to organise the conditions of his labour in such manner as to conserve his physical fitness and his mental freshness as long as possible. The worker is a sinner in this respect as well as the employer: he is apt to be too easy-going or too fatalistic to pay as much heed as he should to the evil effects of his work on his mind or nerves: all he looks at is the hard cash he receives for it.

An instance of this short-sightedness is the enthusiasm with which some labour papers have greeted the changes made by Ford at the working week of his employees. In reality, the worker at Ford's will pay a heavy price for this extra free day in the additional wear and tear of his nervous and physical strength: and it may well happen that this price is out of all proportion to the benefit he derives from it, quite apart from the fact that it is very doubtful whether there will be any financial gain for the workers. For, although the working hours are shorter, the worker will under the new system probably work more additional units of time for his employer's profits than for his own wages.

The gain in free time is no genuine benefit if it is at the expense of nervous and physical capacity, as seems likely to be the case with Ford's workers.

NOT FORD'S INVENTION.

In conclusion, the idea of a 40 hours week is not Ford's own invention. The American trade union movement has for a long time been aiming at securing two free days in the week; and trade union conflicts for this express purpose have already been fought. At the beginning of the present year the New York Furriers had a two month's strike for the sake of the five-day week; and they won a partial victory, having secured for 8 months in the year a five day week. It was indeed their success which stimulated the demand: and it has been followed by other smaller victories for the 5-day week. These victories are genuine successes, for they are not counterbalanced by other considerations, as in the case of the Ford workers.

There seems, then, no great reason for rejoicing over Ford's miracle. The demand for the shortening of working hours must still take a front place; especially for workers doing heavy manual work, and engaged in unhealthy and dangerous trades, such as chemical works, mining etc. The question must still figure largely in the programme of the workers, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the shortening of working hours is only of real importance when it is advantageous from every point of view: when it conduces to the worker's physical and mental well-being and when it goes hand-in-hand with improved general organisation and serves to augment, rather than to diminish, the worker's general value and dignity: its importance must not be gauged merely by a counting of the hours of labour and of the wages earned in them.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

POULTON AT GENEVA ON BETRAYAL OF WORKERS.

The recent meeting at Geneva of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was completely dominated by

LABOUR PROGRESS IN POLAND.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., writes in the "Daily Herald":

During a recent visit to Poland I had the pleasure of meeting a number of Socialist and trade union leaders. Poland is an important factor in modern Europe, both politically and economically, and there has not hitherto been much personal contact between the British and Polish Labour Movements.

Take first the political side. There are 444 members in the Polish Diet, or House of Commons, which was elected in 1922. Of these, 41 belong to the Socialist Party, which hopes to make substantial gains at the next elections.

In Poland, as elsewhere, proportional representation has encouraged an excessive multiplication of political parties, and a clear Parliamentary majority for any single party is at present quite out of the question. But there is a growing Left Peasants' Party, with which Socialist co-operation should not be difficult, and it should not be noted that the Socialist Party is making progress on its own account not only in the industrial areas, but also among the peasants.

Some degree of co-operation is also possible between the Socialists and the Parliamentary representatives of the various National Minorities—Ruthenians, Jews, White Russians, Germans and Lithuanians—though many of these representatives adopt a capitalist attitude towards economic problems.

THE POLISH "D. H."

The policy of the Socialist Party was explained to me by Daszynski, the veteran leader who is said to be still the finest orator in Poland, by Perle, the editor of the "Robotnik" (the Polish "Daily Herald"), and by others.

They favour territorial autonomy, wherever possible, and the fullest cultural freedom for all national minorities. In international policy they are strong supporters of the Geneva Protocol. But since this is not at present practical politics, they are now working, not only for better relations with Germany, but for a general pact of non-aggression and disarmament in Eastern Europe, to include not only Poland and Soviet Russia, but Finland, Rumania and the

Baltic States. They are opposing the Government's high military expenditure, and are carrying on a vigorous propaganda for the reduction of the present term of military service from two years to one.

They supported Pilsudski's coup last May, which was directed against a reactionary Government, and was believed to have prevented a Fascist coup from the Right. But they demanded new elections immediately after the coup, which were refused, and they have since been in opposition to the Government, except when it was attacked, as in the recent political crisis, by the reactionaries.

AHEAD OF US.

Turning to the industrial side, I learned much from Zulawski, the able General Secretary of the Polish Trades Union Congress.

In some respects Polish social legislation is ahead of ours. There is a statutory 46-hour week, and a statutory annual holiday of a fortnight with pay for all industrial workers. I was assured that these laws are well enforced, though they are the subject of continual attack by the parties of the Right. On the other hand, wages are very low, and unemployment has been very serious.

It is a sad irony that conditions have improved considerably as a result of the British coal lock-out, which has led to a great increase in Polish coal exports.

TREMENDOUS ODDS.

The difficulty of building up a united Trades Union Movement in Poland, which was divided before the war between Russia, Germany and Austria has been tremendous. In Russian Poland trade unions were completely prohibited; in German Poland they were permitted, but Polish workers were forbidden to speak Polish at trade union meetings or to issue literature in Polish; in Austrian Poland there was much greater freedom, and Zulawski, himself an Austrian Pole, paid a warm tribute to the help he had received from comrades in Vienna.

In 1918-19, when Poland was re-united, there were no fewer than seven different types of industrial organisation to be welded together in addition to the necessity of organising hundreds of thousands of workers for the first time. Remarkable progress has been made since then, but that is too long a story for a short article.

the question of the Eight Hours' Day, a question which has attained so great an importance that it may become a matter of life or death for the L. L. C.

Various Workers' delegates expressed this point of view, notably Jouhaux, the General Secretary of the French Confederation of Labour, and vice-President of the I. F. T. U., who called attention in strong terms to the many promises made at different times by the various Governments, and especially on the occasion of the Conferences of Labour Ministers held at Berne and London. Jouhaux said that since these conferences the position had grown worse instead of better, and that, if all these promises were still to be followed, not by deeds, but by steps in the opposite direction, the workers would have once more to claim their full freedom of action. The Governments in question were those which had signed the Peace Treaty and thus given their word. They owed it to themselves to keep their word.

"The promise given," said Jouhaux, "has so far remained unredempted; and meanwhile, the workers have kept their word. We have the right to apply, not merely to those countries which for the moment have not fulfilled their engagements, but to all the delegates of the countries represented in the Governing Body. We ask them whether they think that the agreement made is now being thrown over, and advise us to go to the workers and say to them: In future there is no other guarantee but force—that force which you can and will apply."

In saying this, Jouhaux said, and said rightly, that not Britain and Italy alone were responsible for arbitrary lengthening working hours, but also the other partners to the agreement. The point at issue is the promise which was made to the work-

ers after the War by all the States Members.

"We cannot tolerate it, that one Government should violate a regime which has been universally accepted and partially ratified by itself. If the Governing Body, however, without protest allows the Governments to do what they like, in spite of the promises given by them, no further discussion is possible. The Governing Body may as well dissolve, and the International Labour Office has ceased to exist. The Governing Body cannot be silent to-day; if it has spoken yesterday, if nevertheless it does so, the working class must place on record its new views. The question has been discussed not only in the Governing Body, but also in the International Labour Conference. Both the Governing Body and the International Labour Conference have pronounced against any violation of the standards already adopted. It is however a fact that the standards have been violated and the promises broken. We have no right to play the part of judges—that would be too ridiculous—but we are the voice of Conscience and of Morality. It is as such that we protest against the violation of the promise given."

In order to accelerate the ratification of the Eight Hours Day, the Governing Body decided unanimously to appoint a Commission to examine into the situation in respect of labour legislation in every country, and make appropriate proposals for securing as speedy a ratification as possible. Among the members of the Commission are Jouhaux, Oudegeest and Poulton; the latter also spoke strongly in favour of ratification, and even used the expression "betrayal of the working class". The Commission will begin its work at once, and will hold a meeting before the next session of the Governing Body at the end of January next.

FORWARD" SEDITION CASE.

MR K S ROY'S EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Interesting evidence was recorded to-day at the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the resumed hearing of the case, in which the Editor and Printer of "Forward" were charged with sedition, in respect of an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna". The defence witness Mr. Kiron Sankar

Roy, Barrister, deposed that the article was merely a criticism of Government and did not arouse in his mind a feeling of hatred, contempt or dissatisfaction towards Government. The defence counsel asked the witness his views regarding the attitude of Lord Lytton towards the riots, whether all necessary steps had been taken by him and Sir Hugh Stephenson to quell the riots, and whether Lord Lytton and Sir Hugh Stephenson had since last Easter pursued a policy known as the "favourite wife policy." The Public Prosecutor objecting, the questions were disallowed. Cross-examined by the Public Prosecutor

the witness said he was a Swarajist and his policy was to wreck the diarchy system of Government and not Government itself.

Public Prosecutor:—What do you understand by the sentence "But the guardians of law and order are helpless to afford protection to the innocent." Is it to the credit or discredit of Government?

Witness:—It means that they are unable to afford protection. When Government is helpless it does not redound to its credit.

Public Prosecutor:—Here is another sen-

tence. "If the situation in Pabna has been correctly reported we have no hesitation in characterising it as a state of perfect anarchy." It it praising Government?

Witness:—No.

Public Prosecutor:—Is it a discredit to Government?

Witness:—To a certain extent, not the Government, but the bureaucracy.

After some further questions the case was adjourned till 2nd December.—A. P.

HOCKEY AT GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, Nov. 11.

In the All-India Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament the Customs Club beat the Victoria College, Gwalior on the 11th inst.: after a keen contest by two goals to one. In the afternoon the Agra Auxiliary Force defeated the Agra College by one goal to nil.—A. P.

Mahomed Yacoub M. Allarakha, a popular and wealthy member of the Memon community died at Karachi on Saturday night as the result of typhoid fever. The deceased was associated with the firm of Messrs. Hajji Ahmed Hajji Karim Mahomed and Sons, cloth merchants.—A. P.

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JAPANESE COMPETITION. THE OTHER SIDE OF SHIELD. VIEWS OF JAPAN COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from the two Statements, submitted to the Indian Tariff Board, (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association:

We have the honour to present to you, for your reference, the accompanying statement concerning the relation between the present tariff issue in India, and the Japanese cotton spinning industry.

The Indian Government, we are told appointed a second Tariff Board to investigate the cause in the present depression of the cotton spinning industry in India, and to make any recommendations thereon. In view of the weight of the report, which the Board will make and its effects upon the interests of the Japanese cotton spinning industry, we respectfully express our views on the situation, in the hope of obtaining fair and just consideration, especially as we are informed that the subject of the "Japanese competition" specifically forms one of the items of enquiry.

The Japanese cotton spinners have not in mind to object to a mere tariff increase, as is evidenced by the fact that no complaints have been made when the Indian rates on piece goods were twice increased since 1917, but we make this appeal to you because the present tariff issue is different in nature from the previous cases and aims at giving a discriminatory treatment to Japanese yarn and piece goods.

We believe that the arguments for raising the tariff rates are based upon unfounded allegations, exaggerations, or misunderstandings, and should perchance the Indian tariffs be increased upon the basis of such arguments, we fear the consequences would be detrimental, for not only would the Japanese cotton spinners be seriously affected, but the trade between India and Japan is bound to be hampered, and the good will existing between the two countries impaired.

We presume that the Board will have gathered the necessary information relative to the Japanese cotton industry, but with the intention of clarifying the position, we hereby respectfully submit this statement, together with copies of our statements addressed to the Secretaries of Finance, and Commerce, and the Members of the Indian Fiscal Commission dated 30th December 1921, and the statements addressed to the Secretaries of Finance, and Commerce dated 17th February 1926.

"A MISAPPROHENSION."

In recent years, the view appears to have been entertained among a section of the people of India that the increased imports of Japanese cotton yarn and piece goods into India, is due to unfair competition on the part of the Japanese spinners. Based upon this mistaken notion, they have strongly urged that an extra import duty be imposed upon the Japanese cotton yarn and piece goods imported into India and thereby subject Japan to a special tariff discrimination. In consideration of this fact, the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association addressed a statement to the Indian Government in February 1926, following the one of December 1921, setting forth with sincerity that the view entertained in India was either groundless or extremely exaggerated, and that, should by such false propaganda a revision be perchance brought about in the Indian Customs Tariff the result would be not only very unfortunate for the Japanese cotton spinning industry but would also hamper the general trade between India and Japan; tend to impair the friendly relation between the two peoples; and eventually lead to undermining the mutual interests of both countries.

We hardly deem it necessary for us to repeat here the same contentions which we have made before, but upon perusing a long statement addressed to the President of the Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) by the Millowners' Association of Bombay in July this year, we find in that statement a number of errors of fact in important particulars, and indications of misunderstanding arising from lack of knowledge of the spinning conditions in Japan. We respectfully address this statement to the President of the Tariff Board, setting forth our views in regard to the following points contained in the statement of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON YARN TO CHINA.

The first part of the statement by the Millowners' Association of Bombay is to the effect that the remote cause of the recent depression of the Indian spinning industry is due to the decrease of exports of Indian yarn to China since the close of the last century, and this decrease is in turn attributed to the currency policy of India and to the competition by the Japanese spinners. We are not at present concerned with the Indian currency system. We shall only refer to the fact that Japan adopted a gold standard in 1897 and ever since, has been operating under similar conditions as India, in conducting the trade with China. Although we believe that the competition

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by the Japanese cotton yarn exports to China, has very little, if any, relationship with the tariff issue in India to-day, we will briefly explain the circumstances.

The cotton spinning mills were first established in Japan in 1867 and the exportation of the products of the mills to China was commenced in 1890. Previous to that, about 1880, the British and Indian cotton yarn trades were maintaining an equal amount with each other in the cotton yarn import market of China. China at that time imported about 50,000 bales of yarn from each of the two countries. Later, yarn into China had slightly declined, about 1890, the imports of British cotton while the imports of the Indian cotton yarn increased by leaps and bounds in those ten years, and amounted in 1890 to 325,000 bales. We however think it only proper to say, that although the Indian cotton yarn competed with the British to a certain extent, in the main it opened a new market in China outside of the market for the British goods, and thereby brought about the increase.

After 1890, when the importation of the Japanese cotton yarn into China was commenced, the amounts of the imports gradually increased. At the same time, the imports of Indian cotton yarn generally maintained their usual amounts. For several years from 1902 onwards the imports of Indian cotton yarn into China have considerably increased. There was a relapse subsequently, for the increase in the years after 1902 was by no means a normal one as it was due to the rise in the price of silver, so that imports of Japanese cotton yarn correspondingly increased in these years. Reviewing the state of the trade with China for about twenty five years after the commencement of the importation of the Japanese cotton yarn into China, it is seen that the imports of Indian cotton yarn into that country increased by about thirty per cent, and until the year before the opening of the European War the amount of imports of Japanese cotton yarn had not coped with the imports of the Indian cotton yarn.

The Japanese yarn and the Indian yarn imported into China were as a rule different in counts. Also, as the Chinese raw cotton was used in mixture with the Indian in the Japanese cotton yarn, there was a difference in quality from the Indian Cotton yarn. Besides this, the Japanese goods were chiefly sold in North China and regions north of the Yangtze River, while the Indian goods were mostly sold south-west of Shanghai, thus catering to different markets. To be sure, there was a degree of competition, but even so India has no reason to blame Japan. As a matter of fact, the records of the thirty years after 1890 show that as the Indian cotton yarn opened a new market in China, outside of the British goods market in the latter part of last century, so the Japanese cotton yarn has opened its own new market in the country along with the development of the cotton spinning industry in Japan, outside of the Indian market.

EXCEPTIONAL WAR-TIME CIRCUMSTANCES

The increase of imports of the Japanese yarn into China and the decrease of imports of Indian yarn, during the war period, as compared with pre-war years were due to the exceptional war-time circumstances. In the years after the war, the imports of Indian cotton yarn remarkably decreased, as have also the imports of Japanese yarn; but this, it is submitted, is due to the development of the cotton spinning industry in China, and neither India nor Japan can blame other nation because of such decrease.

The cotton spinning industry in China was commenced about 1890. During the succeeding thirty years, the progress was very slow. Consequently, both India and Japan were able to export a considerable amount of cotton yarn to China before the Great War. After the War, however, the spinning industry in China suddenly developed, and while in 1918 the number of spindles installed in that country was 1,470,000, to-day the number has grown to 3,700,000. The decrease of the imports of foreign yarn should therefore be an inevitable consequence.

In comparing the decrease of imports into China, as between India and Japan for years subsequent to 1917 it is seen that the percentage of decrease is higher in the case of the former country. This position was due to an increase in recent years of the exports of cotton yarn above 30 counts from Japan to China. Especially noteworthy is the exports of 32's yarn, which increased from 7,477 bales in 1917 to 24,159 bales in 1925. Meanwhile, India has exported practically nothing finer than 20's to China.

As a result of the development of the cotton spinning industry in China, the imports of coarse yarn into that country have decreased. There is still some room for increasing the imports of the medium counts, but India produces very little yarn which is finer than 31's. These facts account for the disparity of imports between Japan and India into China. Japan has of late years considerably increased its imports of American raw cotton, and the amount of 31's and finer yarn produced in 1925 was 33 per cent. of the total yarn production of the country, while the corresponding amount of production in India was only 3 per cent.

ALLEGED SUBSIDY.

Regarding the issues of the subsidy for freightage and the low-interest capital, we have fully explained them in our statements of December, 1921, and of February, this year. We shall, therefore, refrain from making unnecessary amplifications here. The Bombay millowners appear to lay stress upon the allegation that the high rate of freightage from India was the greatest cause of the decrease of the exports to China and of the hindrance to the export trade with South African countries. If that allegation were true, the Bombay millowners should immediately have entered into negotiations with steamship companies for bettering the conditions. As is pointed out in the statement of the Millowners' Association of Bombay, Indian spinners are

appealing to the government to negotiate with the steamship companies for reduction of freightage from Bombay to such ports as Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Basra, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Port Said, Levant, etc., to where the Indian cotton yarn and piece goods are exported. A similar experience of appeal to the Government has never fallen to the lot of Japanese millowners.

The Bombay millowners have mentioned, as one of the chief cause of the depression of the Indian cotton spinning industry in recent years, the rise of the cost of production. We have not sufficient material to obtain in detail, to what extent the rise of the production has caused the depression in the cotton spinning industry in India, but we recognize the fact that the cost of production has risen very much of late in India, in company with the general rise in costs which has been common to every country.

As between India and Japan after the Great War, the rise of prices and of the standard of living, as well as of labour costs, has been remarkable in the latter, as compared with the former country. Because the Indian spinners had said that the labour cost of Indian mills was far higher than in Japan, we have mentioned figures in our statement of February this year to disprove the allegation, but since the statement of the Bombay Millowners' Association this time does not make any particular comparison with Japan, we deem it unnecessary here to touch on the matter in detail.

ADVOCACY FOR INCREASE OF TARIFF RATE.

The conclusion of the statement of the Bombay Millowners' Association is to the following effect: "The Indo-Japan exchange rate has fallen from 153 rupees per 100 Yen to 129 rupees, meaning a fall of Yen by 15 per cent. The statement avers that the loss sustained by Japan in importing the raw cotton from India is more than balanced by the profits Japan makes in exporting the manufactured goods to India, so that the import duties should be specially raised by eight per cent. Again the statement says, that since Japan can save five per cent. of the cloth in the cost of production because of the two-shift system as compared with the one-shift system, the import duties against the Japanese goods should be raised also by five per cent. extra. The statement also appeals for a further degree of protection by allowance for depreciation of plant and machinery."

Regarding the exchange rate, before we criticize in detail the position taken by the Bombay Millowners' Association we would point out the fact that the exchange rate of Yen has now recovered its normality. So long as the exchange rate between Britain and India remains at 1s. 6d., it would be impossible for the exchange between India and Japan to recover the rate of 150 rupees. We understand that it is a pending issue between Britain and India whether the exchange rate between the two countries should remain at 1s. 6d. or be fixed at 1s. 4d. We do not propose to say which should be the proper rate. It, however, India would raise the import duties specially because of the exchange issue, then we would maintain there is no reason why India should raise the duties against Japan before doing so against other countries whose currencies have depreciated.

The arguments of the Indian millowners insisting upon raising the import duties particularly by eight per cent. are, that since Japan has been profiting by fifteen per cent. by exporting the manufactures to India while losing fifteen per cent. in importing raw cotton owing to the exchange rate, and as the price of raw cotton is about fifty per cent. of the manufactures, India should increase the import duties by eight per cent. to balance up the rates. From the point of view of these arguments, India should properly increase the import duties against those countries which do not import raw cotton from India, to the full extent of the fall in exchange.

Again, taking the case of Japan alone the loss the sustained by the Japanese spinners by the fall of the exchange rate is not confined to raw cotton but applies generally to all imported stores and machinery. Moreover, since the fall of the exchange rate is one of the main causes of the rise of price and wages, if all the foregoing points are taken into consideration, and the loss is checked off against the gain of exporting cotton yarn and piece goods, the profit of the Japanese spinners would amount to very little indeed.

YARN.

We need hardly say anything about the competition between Indian and Japanese Yarn. There is practically none as imports of counts upto 30s. have almost ceased. India's production of the finer counts is too small and is absorbed by the Mills themselves. The imports of fine counts are primarily for the hand-loom industry and secondarily for those Mills who run weaving sheds only. A higher import duty would only make yarn dearer for them and put a serious disability upon a class whose interests ought not to be sacrificed. On the other hand we would request the Board to consider the desirability of restricting the present duty on Yarn upto 32 counts or 40 counts at the most.

JUBBULPORE RETURNS AN INDEPENDENT.

BILASPUR, Nov. 14.
The Independent Congress Party has secured a notable victory for its candidate from the Jubbulpore Town constituency of the C.P. Council. The polling was as follows: P. C. Bose (Independent Congress) 778, Laxman Singh (Congress) 469, Sunder Lal (Independent) 280 and Nathuram Modi (Independent) 255.

Thakurdas (Independent) has been declared duly elected from the Khandwa rural constituency.—A.P.

The Srivasthaves Conference will take place at Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 26th 27th and 28th instant, under the president ship of H. H. Prithividevayakram Ananthacharyaswamiji of Kanche. Arrangements have been made for free boarding and lodging in the International Philosophical delagacy

"FRANCHISE IS FICTION."

MR. C. R. ACHARI'S IMPRESSIONS.

EVERY VOTE HAS ITS PRICE.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar writes:—

I happened to see something of the voting in my District this time. "Why do you say that Khadi alone is famine relief? The elections too have come as a famine relief in its own way?" observed a facetious friend as we were watching the appalling scene of bribery and corrupt influence that culminated at the polling stations on Monday last. India would be far happier and better without this terrible widespread moral degradation.

FRANCHISE—A FICTION.

The franchise is a fiction. One man has the right of sale of all the votes in the rural or semi-rural area. The bargaining is done with this man. From four to eight annas is the cost of each vote (mine is a poor famine stricken district). There is a decent margin of profit for the contractor.

The whole thing was done with shameless callousness. Every one was doing the same; so there was no shame or fear of exposure. Man, woman and child knew about it on Monday last. The urchins in the street laughed at you in derision if you gait or conveyance looked like that of a voter. Next time we may take it even the street urchins will take their part in the bribing.

A DISGRACEFUL BUSINESS.

I knew my district as it was some years ago. Bribery for votes of any kind was unknown. Now all is changed. Paying for votes has become as ordinary as paying for menial work of any kind. No man with a conscience can look upon these elections as anything but a disgraceful business. Needless to say, an honest candidate has no chance whatever. I respect the candidates who forfeit their deposits. Secret voting has been abolished by the rule that illiterates must give their votes openly in the presence of all the candidates' agents over 95 p. c., are treated as illiterates so that they held strictly to the bargain previously made. "Rs. 280 if you will get me all the 280 voters to give me their single votes." "Yes" says the headman—and the amount is paid in cash, and the candidates watch the performance of the contract for a few minutes, when he leaves his agent there and drives on to another polling station.

AN OPEN SCANDAL.

It were tolerable if the corruption began and ended with the elections. No, it sits like an evil canker on civil life throughout all the days. These competitors for the Legislative Council waste money (sometimes borrowing for it on the votes, because they each expect to bargain with the powers above for Local Board Presidencies, District and Taluka Board Presidencies, and Municipal Chairmanships. District and Taluka Board Presidencies and Municipal Chairmen are "elected" but the election is in the hands of the authority that nominates the "minority" members. "Nominate those I want," says the successful M. L. C. and "I am with you." And this is done, and a President or Chairman is "elected" with the strength of votes thus secured, and all that has been spent and wasted is soon recovered from contractors, schoolmasters etc. The corruption in District and Taluka Boards administrations is a scandal disgraceful enough for a Rowlatt Special Tribunal with special rules of evidence to bring to book the high and powerful offenders.

THE SAME STORY EVERYWHERE

Why trouble about all this? Why not spin and shut your eyes? You may shut your eyes, but how can you shut your ears when a Panchama schoolmaster tells you that he was asked to pay one month's salary to give him a teacher's job in the Taluk and the friend who accompanies him assures you that this is a regular scale of business going on. "Will you give me a statement so that I may complain?" "How can you do it? I will be a ruined man if my name is known." "This is the case everywhere, not alone in your District," says my friend from the City to whom I report the story.

BOY SCOUTS HEADQUARTERS

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

KARACHI, Nov. 14.
The Chief Scout of the Bombay Presidency (Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay) laid the foundation stone of the new Sind Boy Scouts headquarters, yesterday morning before a large attendance of the public and a combined rally of the Boy Scouts and Girl's Guides.

His Excellency also visited the Royal Air ship base at Drigh Road yesterday morning, and in the evening, Their Excellencies were the guests of the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah at a garden party held in the zoological gardens. In the evening Sir Leslie Wilson presided over a meeting of the District Grand Lodge at Freemasons Hall. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson will leave at 10-45 to-night on the second stage of their tour in Sind which will commence at Sohar in Upper Sind.—A.P.

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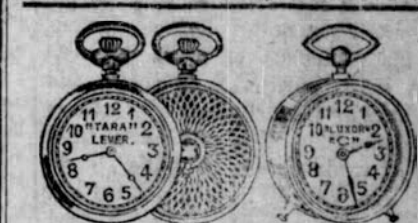
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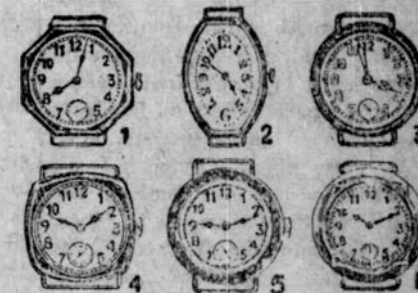
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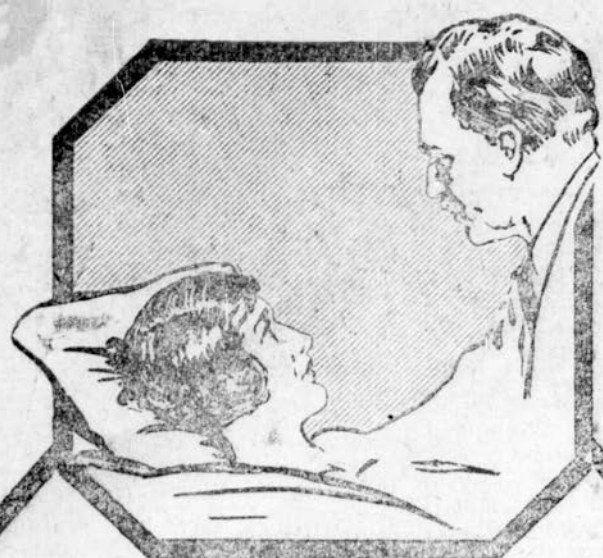
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As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are:-

Mr. Wickham Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Nevinson in Britain; Mr. René Guénon, Leon Baezile, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe; Mr. Savel Zimmari and J. H. Holmes in America and Laia Lalpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri and Dr. C. V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

The cover page has been specially designed and will be printed in an arresting range of colours.

Last year in spite of our precaution the rush for the Annual was so great that all the copies were sold out the very next day after publication. To save disappointment, book your orders at once by remitting Rs. 1/8 per copy.

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